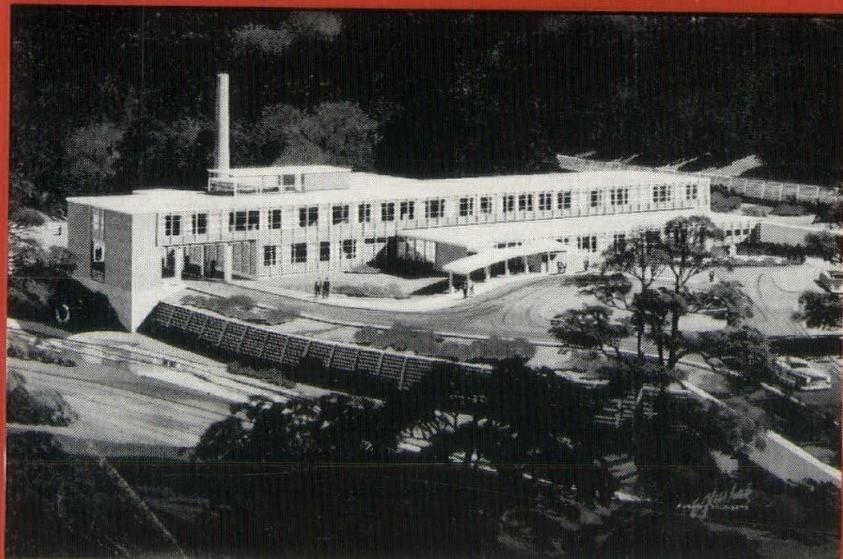


EMERGENCY STATE ARCHITECT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS
AUGUST 1959

Fifth Draft of Revisions to By-Laws
See Page 17

LIBRARY



McDowell, a satellite hospital in Williamson Medical Center Chain

JULY - AUGUST

1959

VOLUME XIX — NUMBER 4

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION — NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

WHEN AMERICA BUILDS FOR BEAUTY...IT BUILDS WITH CONCRETE



Los Angeles Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Architect: Edward O. Anderson, AIA, Salt Lake City

Los Angeles Temple . . .

**textured panels and grilles of precast
concrete add warmth and serene beauty**

Once again—for aesthetic and practical reasons—an important building is designed in concrete. To cover the 126,000 square feet of surface on this magnificent Los Angeles Temple, over 2,500 separate concrete panels and grilles were required. To achieve delicate color as well as textural interest the surface of each piece was etched with acid.

These panels and grilles have exceptional durability. They were made with a high quality clean quartz aggregate and white portland cement with a low water-cement ratio. Each unit is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick and is reinforced with a 4-inch steel mesh.

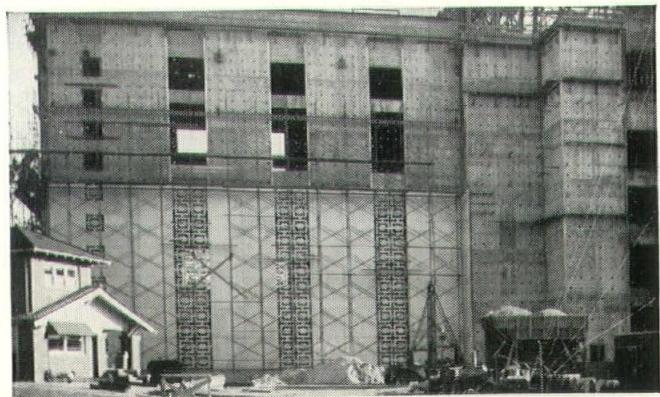
The detail in the grille work over the windows, so easily achieved with concrete, was taken from patterns based on the beehive and the Sego Lily, Utah's state flower.

Today, architects everywhere are using concrete in its newest forms for greater freedom of expression in structures of all kinds.

PORLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

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A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

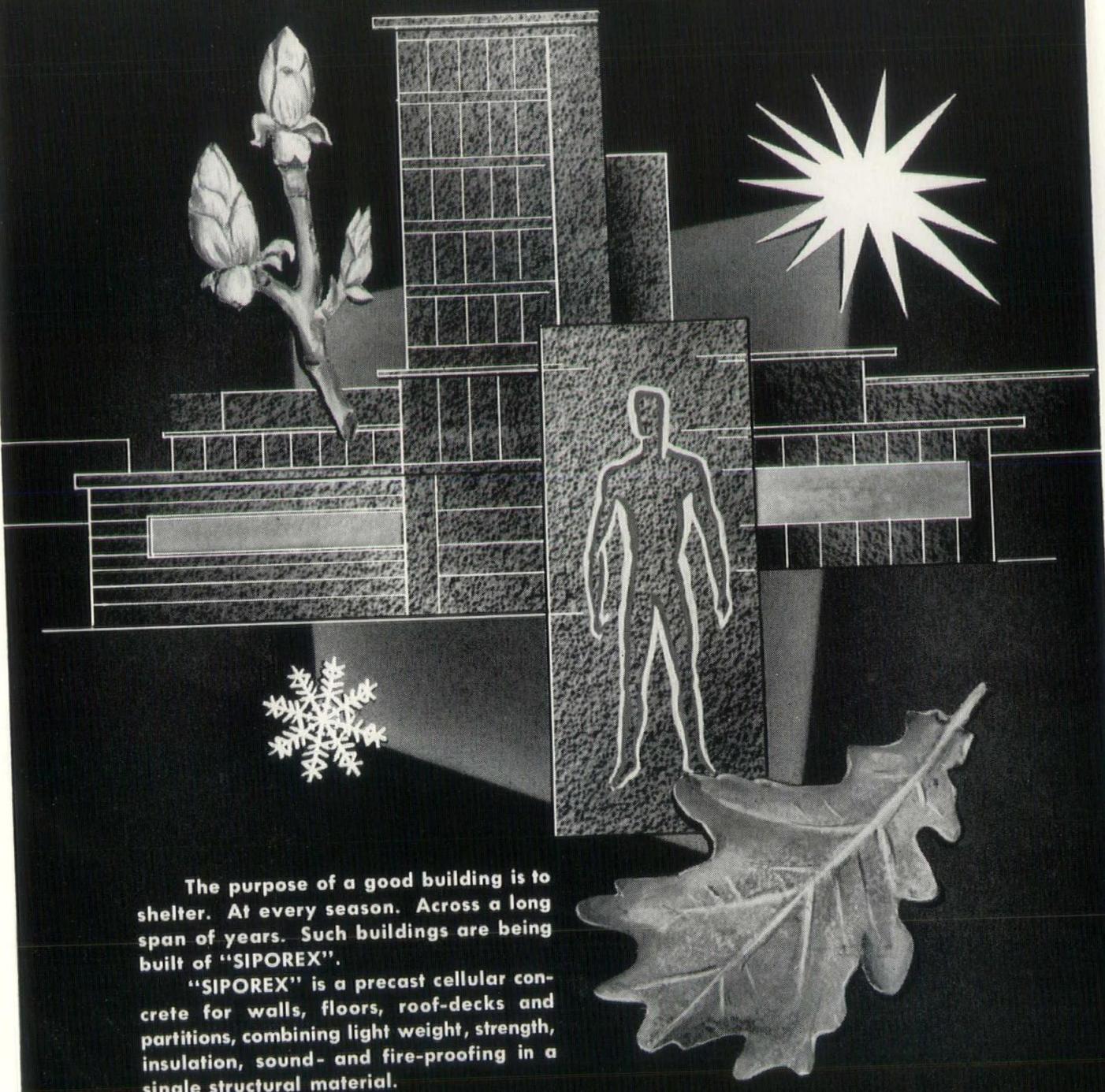


FOR STRUCTURES...

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Individual grilles and panels averaged 7 x 8 feet, but some were as large as 6 x 14 feet.



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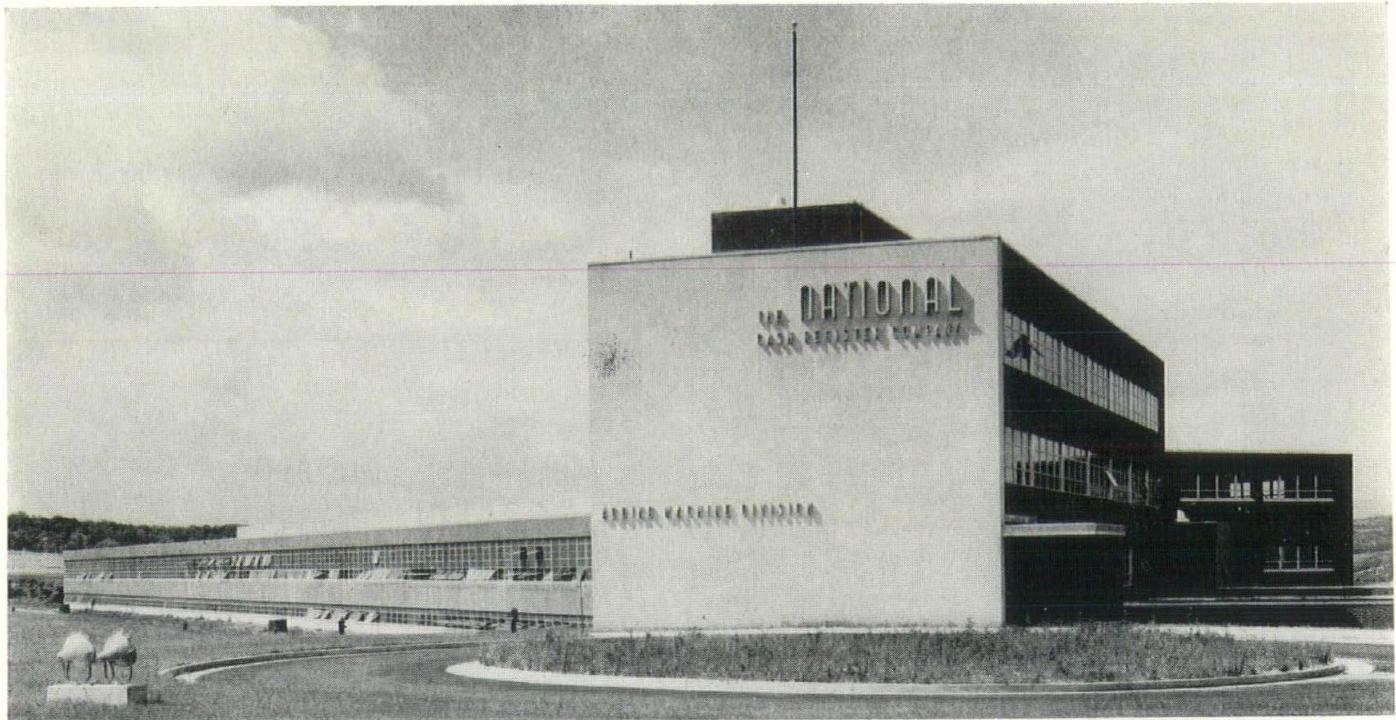
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New National Cash Register Co. office building, Ithaca. Architect: Lorenz and Williams, Dayton, O. Contractor: Streeter Associates, Inc., Elmira. Flexicore - Conduflor by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo.

flexicore
PRECAST PRESTRESSED SLABS

HOLLOW-CORE FLOOR UNITS GIVE NEW OFFICE COMPLETE, FLEXIBLE ELECTRIFICATION

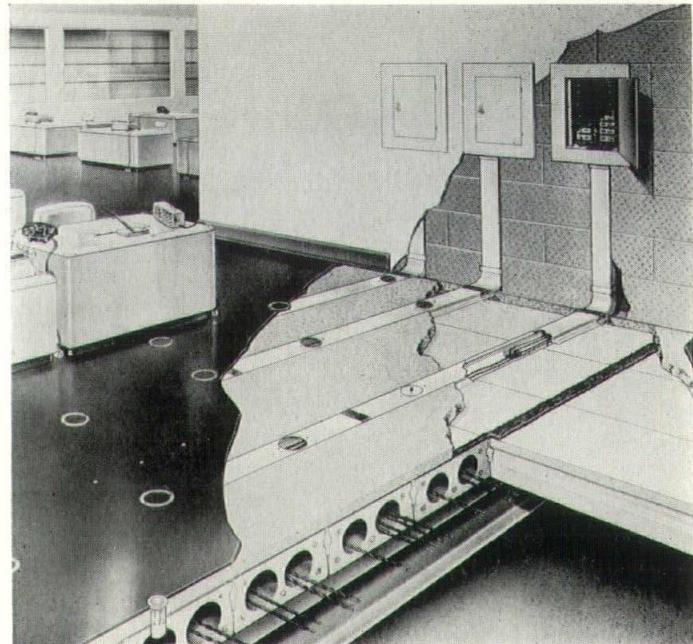
Complete electrification of the new National Cash Register Co. office building in Ithaca was achieved by using 35,000 sq. ft. of 6 x 16 FLEXICORE precast, prestressed concrete floor and roof slabs with CONDUFLOR electrical fittings.

The hollow-cores of the FLEXICORE slabs, which carry the Underwriters Laboratories label service and which have National Electric Code approval, serve as electric raceways for plastic-covered wires (without conduit). The FLEXICORE-CONDUFLOR system simplifies the installation of ceiling lights, wall and floor outlets, and other fixtures.

Telephone and inter-office communication lines also are run through the FLEXICORE cores. All CONDUFLOR fittings are listed by Underwriters Laboratories.

The FLEXICORE-CONDUFLOR system provides for future office expansion.

FLEXICORE slabs are fire-safe (3-hour fire rating); have low sound transmission; when painted, provide a finished ceiling.



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Address all communications regarding the State Association to the Executive Director, Joseph F. Addonizio, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York; all editorial comments to Charles Rockwell Ellis, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse 2, New York; all editorial material to Thomas O. Morin, 133 East Avenue, Rochester 4, New York; and inquiries regarding advertising to the Publisher.

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ON THE COVER

McDowell community hospital, part of a hospital chain of which Williamson Medical Center houses the service center. Story on page 12.

The State Association does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by contributors to the "Empire State Architect". Your comments are solicited.

JULY-AUGUST ISSUE — VOL. XIX, No. 4

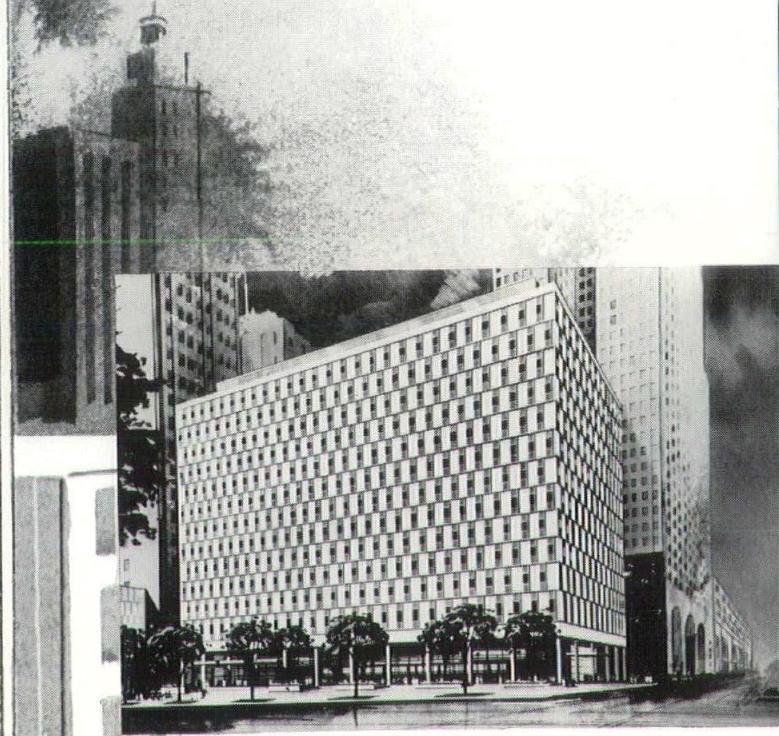
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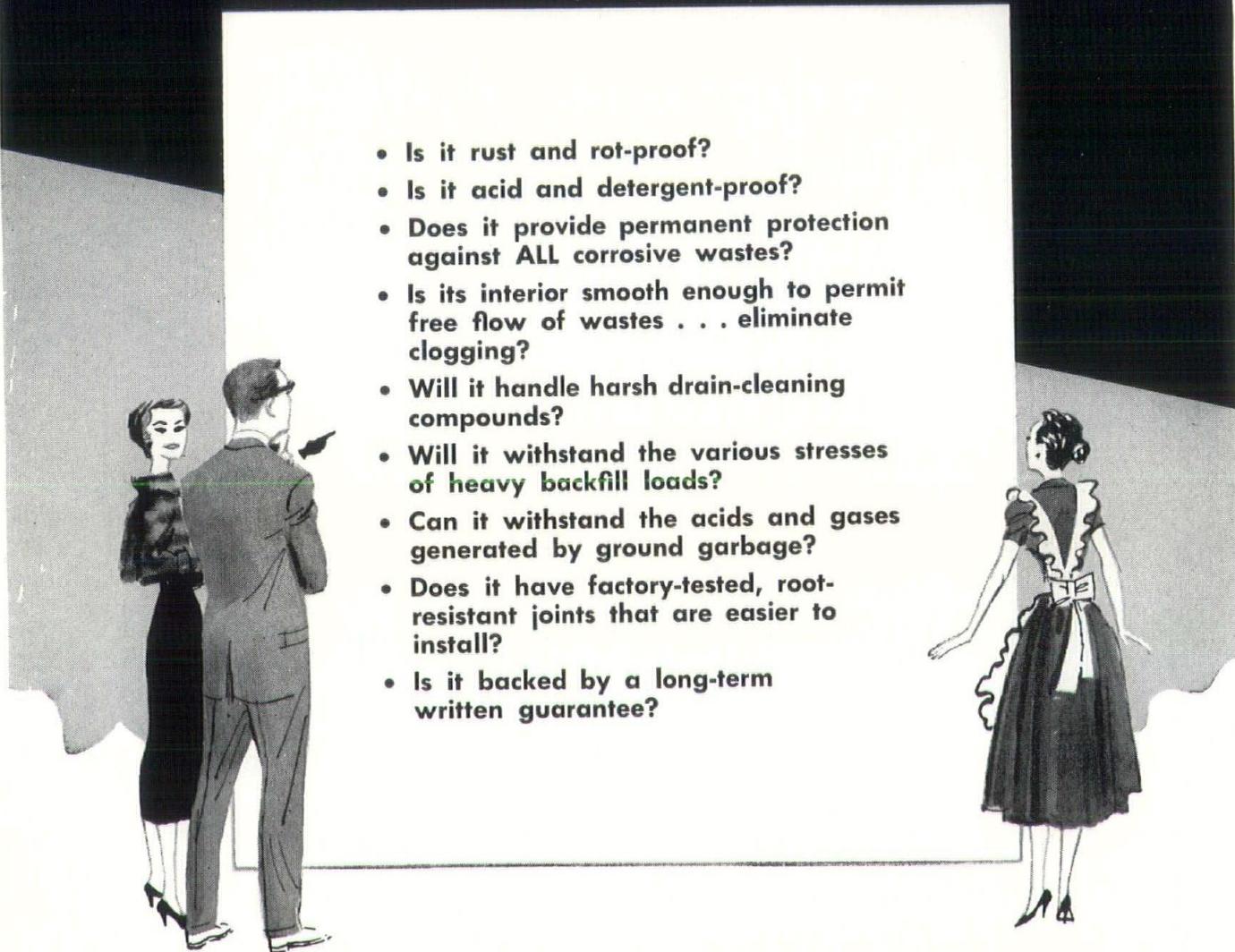
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FROM THE DESK OF THE PRESIDENT

A.I.A. Convention Report

Your President was delegated by the Board of Directors of the NYSAA to attend the Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects at New Orleans, Louisiana, June 22 - 26, 1959. This is a report on some happenings at the Convention which had design as its theme, with discussions stressing that Architecture Is An Art — not for art's sake, but for people.

There are possibly some 25,000 individuals licensed to practice architecture. Of these, Institute membership stands at 12,650. There were 1,650 registered at the convention, of which approximately 800 were accredited delegates. New York was well represented by about 50 delegates from the State constituent Chapters.

All Committees of the Institute reported. Those doing work for PHA will be interested in the report of the Public Housing Committee's long time, but unavailing, efforts to convince PHA ". . . of the need for less cumbersome administrative procedures, equitable contracts and adequate compensations for services by professionals in order to preserve the original concept of the program. The delays attending upon any Public Housing projects are so protracted as to furnish of themselves a powerful factor in the slowing down of a program so wonderfully conceived. Public Housing today is bogged down in administrative morass." By motion of David Morgan, F.A.I.A., Philadelphia Chapter, the A.I.A. Board and the Housing Committee were instructed to take a more affirmative and aggressive action towards getting some results from our negotiations with PHA, and towards immediate correction of these disturbing conditions.

A well deserved tribute was paid by the Committee on Local Government to the excellent legislative intelligence of the NYSAA in its decisive action to combat threats to the profession and the fight against bureaucratic encroachment by public agencies.

The Institute urged every architect to communicate with his U. S. Senator and ask support for the Keogh-Simpson bill (HR. 10), designed to aid the self-employed in setting up personal pension plans on a tax-deferred basis. The bill has already passed the House by an overwhelming bipartisan vote.

A proposed change in the Institute By-laws, whereby a corporate member could, under special controlled regulations, change his chapter assignment without approval by the chapter in whose territory he does *not* work *nor* reside, was tabled by motion of Matt Del Gaudio, F.A.I.A. of the New York Chapter.

All the present officers of the Institute were re-elected with the exception of Edward L. Wilson, F.A.I.A., Secretary, who is being succeeded by J. Roy Carroll, Jr., F.A.I.A. Raymond S. Kastendieck, F.A.I.A., was re-elected Treasurer, defeating our own Gerson T. Hirsch, A.I.A. Westchester Chapter, as well as defeating Robert M. Little and Clyde C. Pearson. Congratulations, however, to Gerson Hirsch for his splendid showing of votes in the election.

The NYSAA resolution, prepared by the Committee on Ethics and Professional Practice, of which Gerson Hirsch is Chairman, petitioning the A.I.A. Board to make a further study of plant services, stock plans and other attempts by architects to market professional services on a commercial basis, was referred by the A.I.A. Resolution Committee to the A.I.A. Board for action.

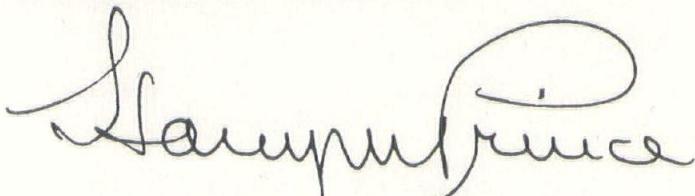
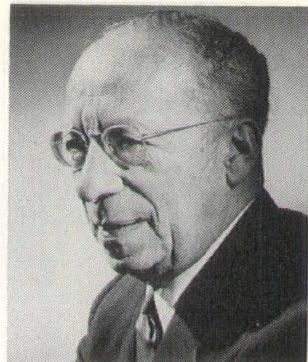
The resolution by E. James Gambaro, F.A.I.A., Brooklyn Chapter, in relation to identifying chapters and members in the publication of rosters, documents, etc., issued by the NYSAA and similar State associations, so that Institute chapters' identity can be recognized at all times, was referred to the A.I.A. Board for action.

A highlight was the program for the Investiture of Fellows and the presentation of the Gold Medal of the Institute to Walter Gropius, F.A.I.A. The following members of the NYSAA are now privileged to join their other Fellows of the Institute in placing F.A.I.A. after their signature:

Bro. Cajetan Bauman	New York Chapter A.I.A.
Thomas H. Creighton	New York Chapter A.I.A.
Robert W. Cutler	New York Chapter A.I.A.
Thomas W. Mackesey	Central New York Chapter A.I.A.
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Thorne Sherwood	New York Chapter A.I.A.
George E. K. Smith	New York Chapter A.I.A.
Theodore J. Young	New York Chapter A.I.A.

We may report with pride that it is becoming ever more evident that the Architect is emerging as a unique force and leader in his community and in the building industry, and is ever ready to speak up, lead and serve in the interest of his profession and in the public interest.

The next A.I.A. convention will be held in April, 1960 at San Francisco, California.



HARRY M. PRINCE, President
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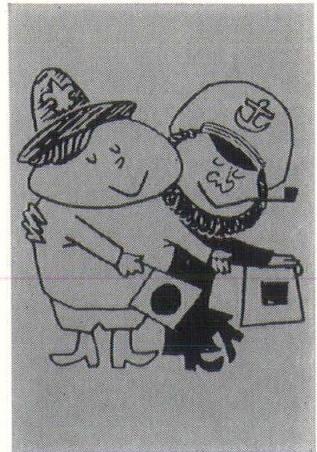


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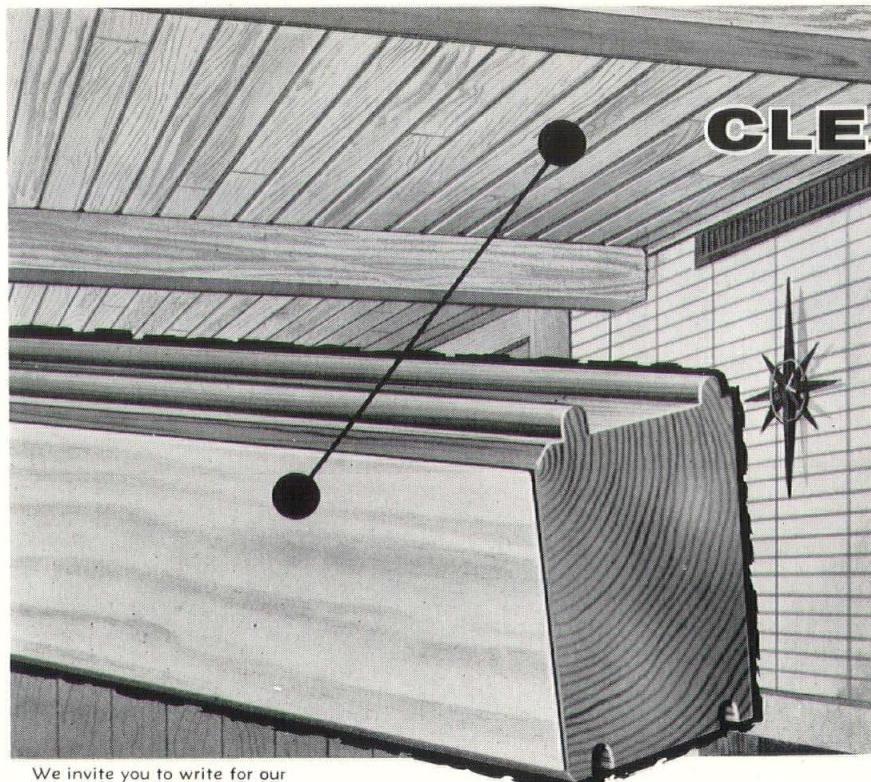
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FROM THE EXECUTIVE DESK AT 441

Come to the Convention

I can't think of a better topic for this column than to write about our forthcoming NYSAA Convention which, as you all know, will take place this fall at Whiteface Inn on Lake Placid, New York, October 8 to 10. There is so much to say that one hardly knows where to begin.

The locale. Whiteface Inn is located on the shores of Lake Placid in the Adirondacks, almost on the "top shelf" of New York State, amidst surroundings of beauty and grandeur that are truly breathtaking. There is a blending of majestic mountains, superb sky and sea which is unforgettable in its panoramic sweep that nature has created.

The Inn is so named because it is situated directly opposite Whiteface Mountain, one of the highest peaks in the Adirondack chain, which serves as a backdrop for the calm waters of Lake Placid. Within recent years New York State has built a smoothly paved asphalt road enabling you to drive your car up the "Highway to the skies" close to the summit, offering a magnificent view of the Ausable River, the Champlain Valley, the purple shaded mountains of New York and Vermont and the distant wooded slopes of Canada. Whiteface Mountain may also be reached by an aerial chair lift, which is described as "a magic carpet through mountain and forest slopes." On the way up to the mountain one may stop at North Pole, N. Y., known as "Santa's Workshop," a veritable fairyland for children and adults of all ages.

Accommodations. But Whiteface has more than gorgeous scenery. You will have your choice of comfortable accommodations in lakeside cottages or lodges nestled among the pines, or in the main building of the Inn. The food, and we have sampled it, is superb and many of its fine dishes should satisfy the appetites of the most fastidious.

Recreation. What is a convention without adequate recreation? The Inn itself offers an 18 hole golf course landscaped by nature, a front lawn that provides opportunities to brush up on your putting, an outdoor pool and cabana club if you are that kind of a hardy soul in October, a cocktail lounge, shuffleboard, table tennis, bowling alleys, game rooms, card rooms and other types of outdoor and indoor sports. Close by is the Sterling Fur Farm, "1,000 live animals of every description," the Olympic Sports Arena, the Olympic ski jump and bobrun, John Brown's Grave, Ausable Chasm, the Land of Make Believe, Yukon Village, hiking over mountain trails or just a-setting and admiring the view from a porch chair. Naturally, there will be special events for the women, including visits to gift shops, antique and curio shops (also beauty parlors, if needed).

Transportation. By rail, New York Central; by air, Eastern Air Lines to Saranac just 12 miles away from Whiteface Inn to be reached by limousine; by automobile, Thruway and other easily accessible roads.

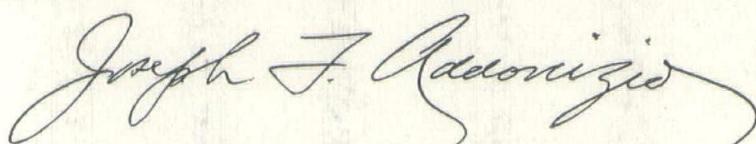
Program. Of course there will be an excellent instructive and stimulating program that is being currently arranged by our host chapter, the Westchester Chapter, A.I.A., and a regional A.I.A. meeting the details of which will shortly be made known to all.

Annual Meeting. The Convention as usual will be the occasion for the annual meeting, election of officers, committee reports and resolutions that will give the delegates the opportunity to set the policies of the organization on many matters affecting the interest of architects. The business meetings as always will be crammed full of challenging and stimulating subjects.

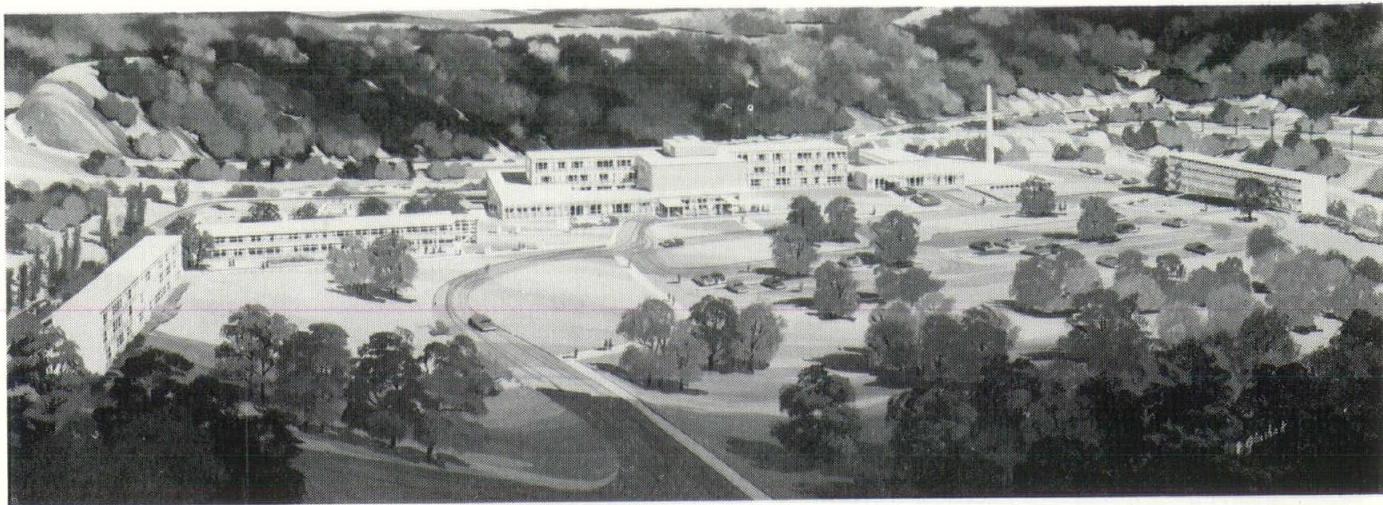
Architectural Exhibits. Of course there will be an architectural exhibit of the works of our members to be reviewed by a distinguished panel of judges who will award certificates of merit. Details and application blanks will shortly reach every member of the NYSAA.

Commercial Exhibits. Naturally there will be the commercial exhibits that will display the very latest and best in manufactured products. Several surprises are in store for those who attend the Convention in the way of entertainment by the exhibitors. You must come to the Convention to find out.

Reservations and Registrations. By the time this issue of EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT reaches you, we hope to have in your hands the necessary blanks and all pertinent information you need know for your attendance at the 1959 Convention of NYSAA at Whiteface Inn, October 8 to 10. See you at the Convention. Don't miss it!



JOSEPH F. ADDONIZIO, Executive Director
New York State Association of Architects, Inc.



Building group at Williamson includes service center for chain (backed by tall stack); Housing at far left and right.

WILLIAMSON MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER

WILLIAMSON AND MAN, WEST VIRGINIA

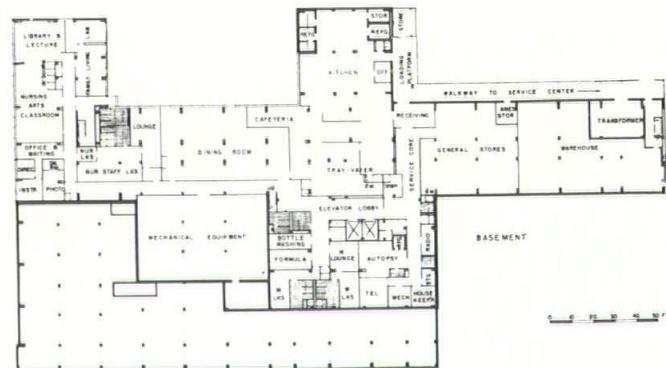
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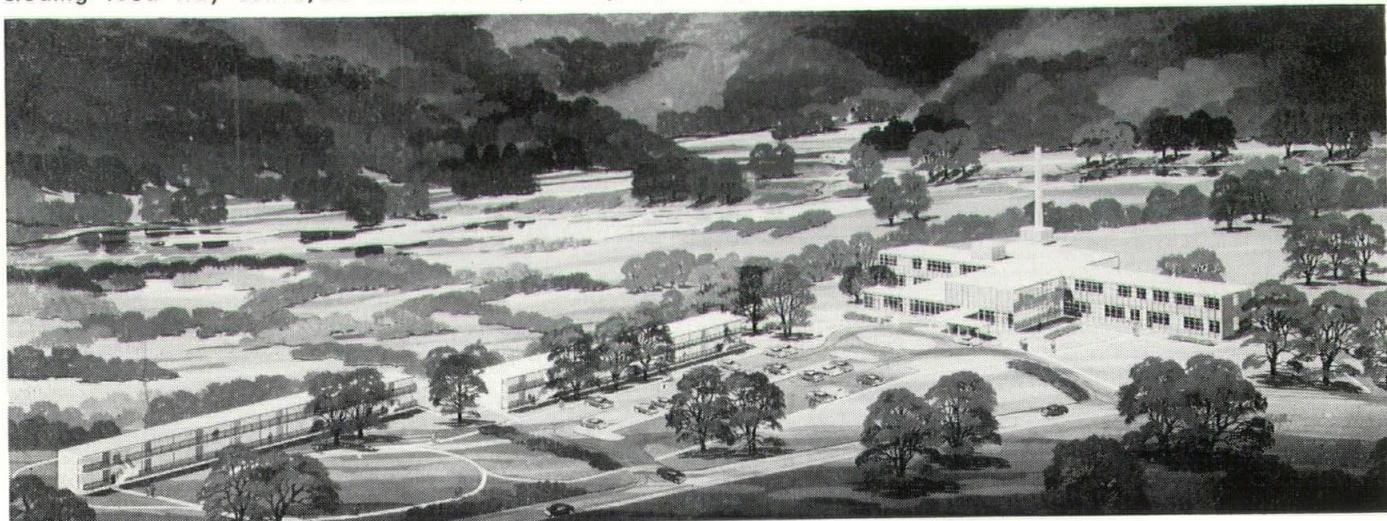
This is a district hospital having three community satellite hospitals.

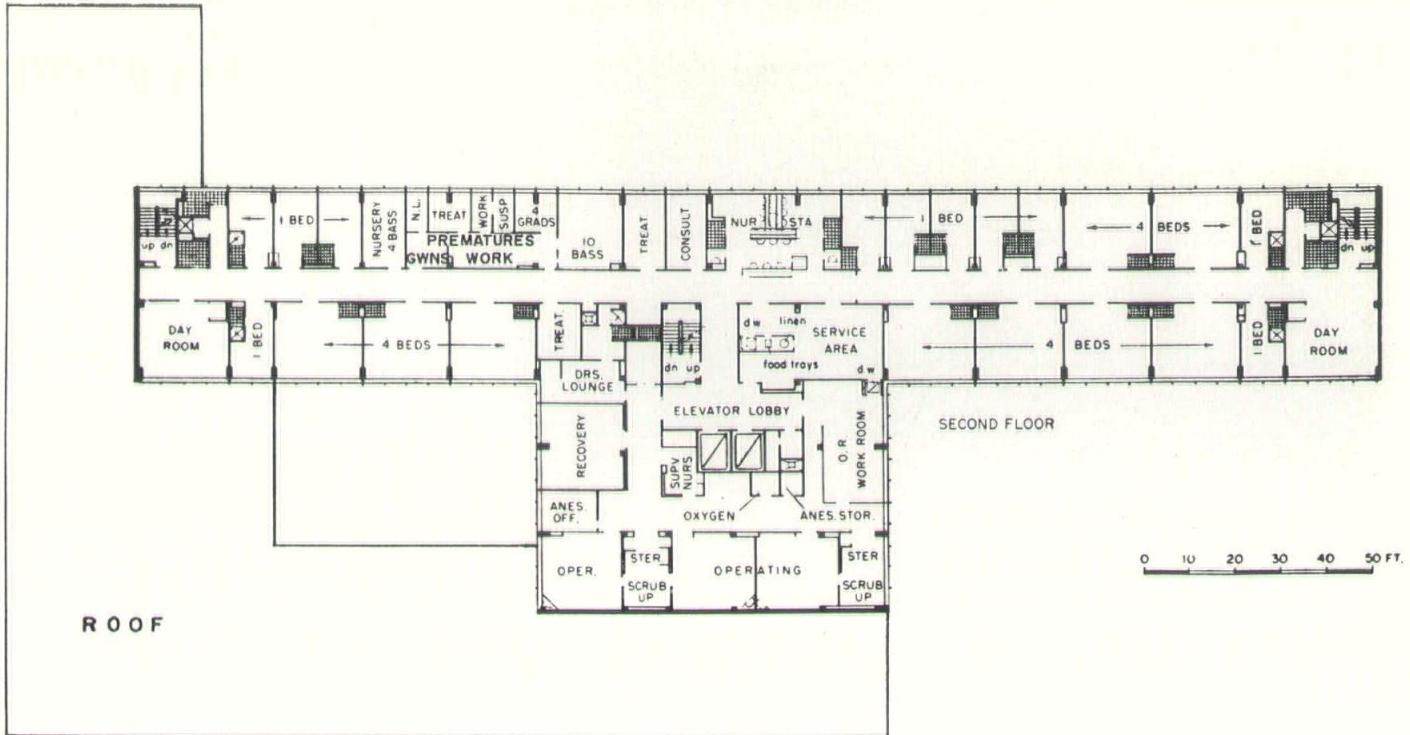
Attached to Williamson is the excellently worked out service center by the same architects, which supplies laundry, sterile packs, pharmaceutical goods and dental lab work to all hospitals in the chain, takes care of central purchasing, warehousing and shop work and is the seat of central administrative offices.

Laundry and sterile supply carts for Williamson are made up in the service center, go directly to points of consumption (see basement plan); other



Man Hospital, in spite of having only one nursing floor, has 80 beds so it has all the vertical supply works, including food tray conveyor. Man has 49,600 sq. ft., is expandable to 190 beds.





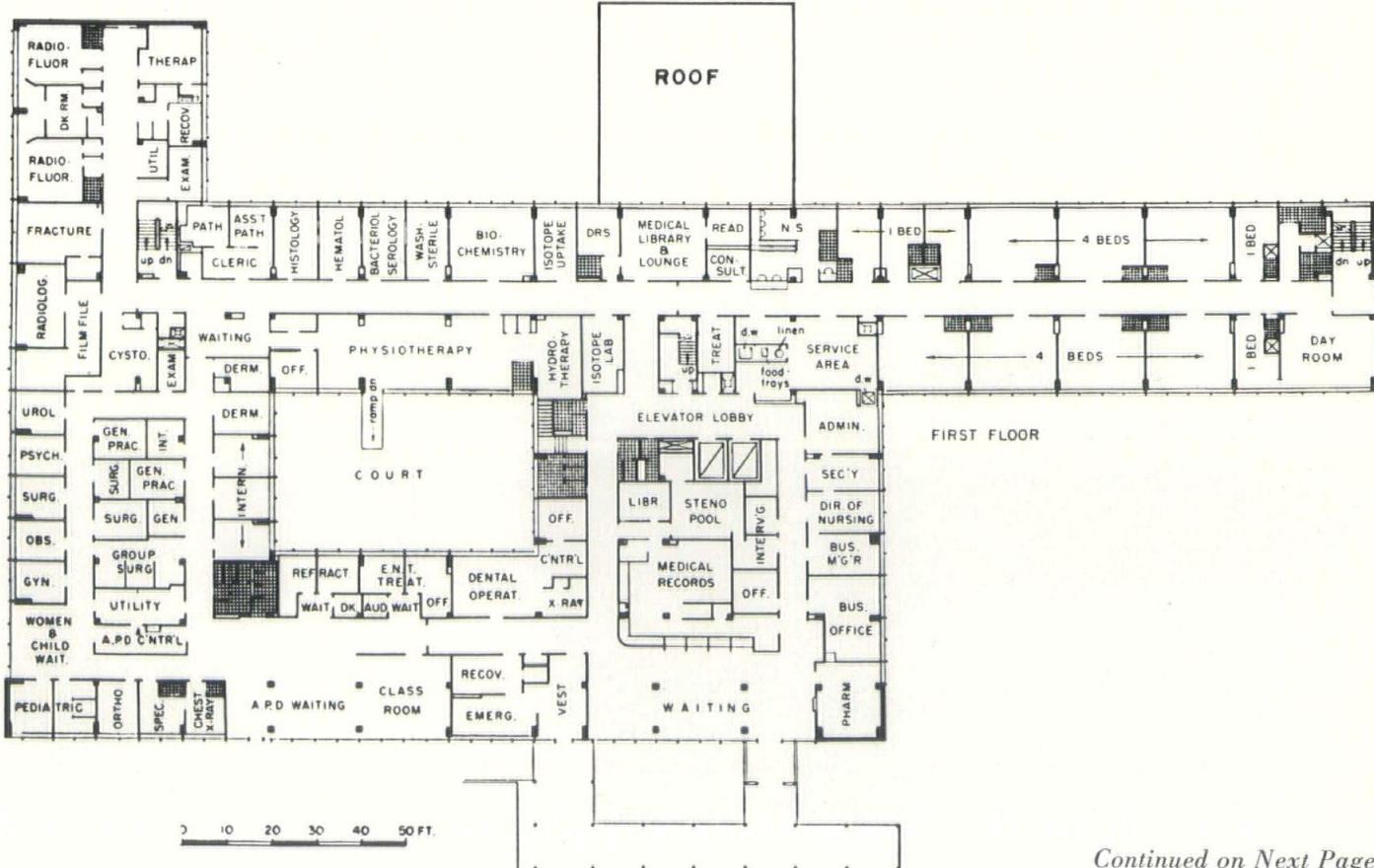
ROOF

items are stored and assembled in the dispatchers area, as in other hospitals of the chain.

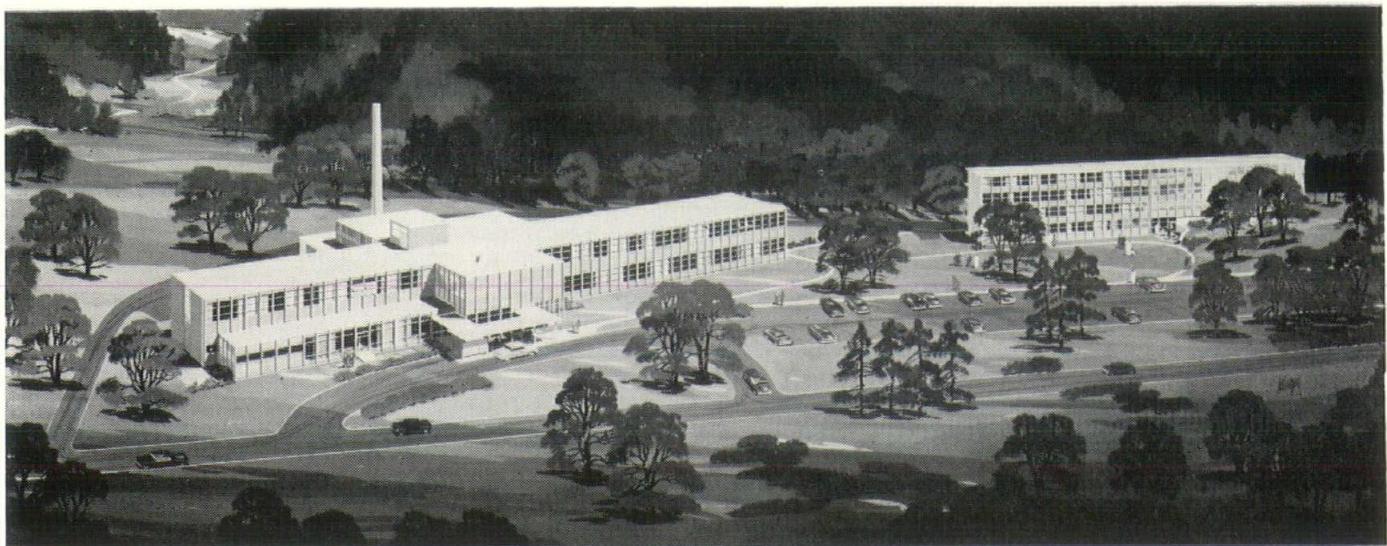
- On Williamson's first-floor plan, note especially:
- The laboratories, with glass vision strips on interior walls, giving over-all view from the pathologist's office;
- The compact examination and treatment suite for radiology;

• The handy chest X-ray room, to which hospital visitors will be welcome.

In its circulation planning, this hospital ran into some difficulties: for instance, the route from emergency to fracture; the elevators, which in order to be convenient for medical use, are out of sight of the lobby; and the placement of the cafeteria and its stairs, which will be used by visitors.



Continued on Next Page



Pikeville community hospital has 50 beds, is the smallest in the entire ten-hospital regional chain.

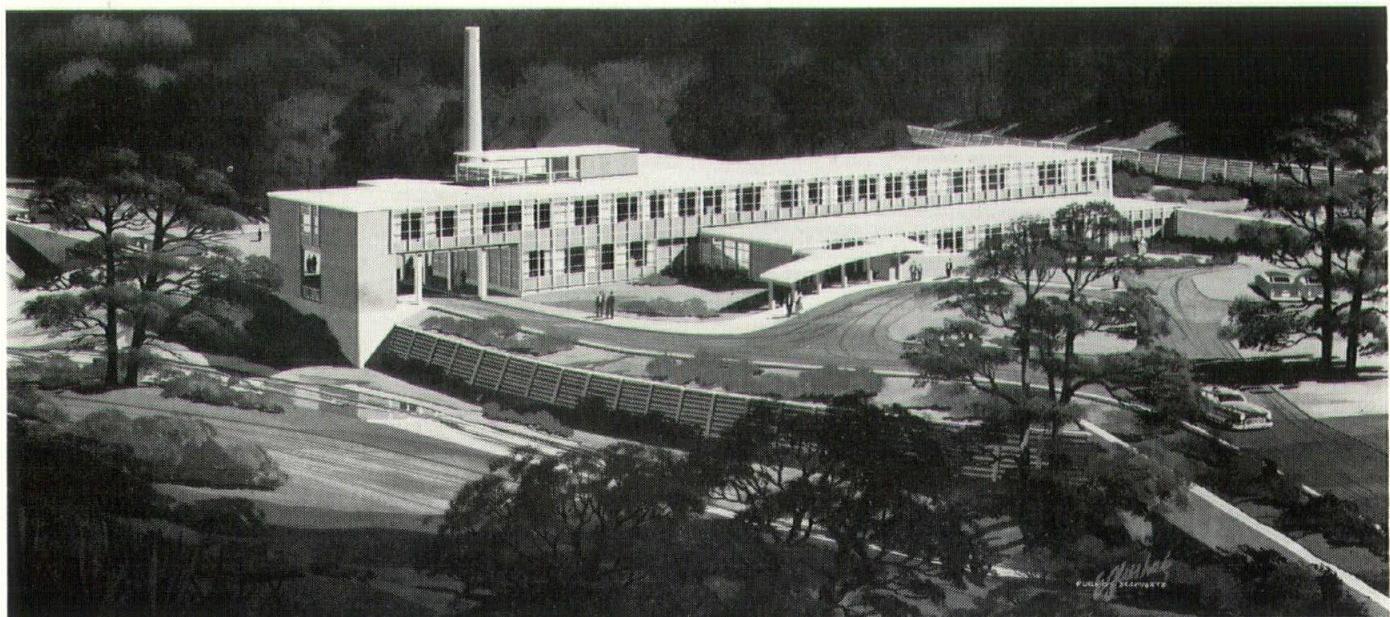
These two community hospitals illustrate a problem that in the future is likely to bother many designers of small hospitals, if large nursing units become more common. A single nursing station for 50 beds, Pikeville, or 60 beds, McDowell, means a single big nursing floor that then may impose its shape on the first floor.

At Pikeville, this problem was not acute because of a curious circumstance. The site is so hemmed in by a mountain on one side and a stream on the other, that it was necessary to run a driveway beneath the second floor; this cut first-floor length.

But at McDowell the designers ran head on into the need for filling out on the first floor, the shape

of the long, narrow, nursing floor above. This forced removal of some elements, such as laboratory and dental clinic, away from kindred elements. Pikeville has 36,700 sq. ft.; its 50 beds are expandable to 115. McDowell has 40,000 sq. ft.; its 60 beds are expandable to 105. Neither of these small hospitals has the vertical food-tray conveyor system of the larger hospitals in the chain. Operating-delivery suite at Pikeville and McDowell (identical for both hospitals) has joint lockers, lounges and anesthesia storage. The first scheme had a joint workroom also, which could be divided in two if it proved unsatisfactory in operation, an idea that was abandoned in favor of work scrub up for each division.

McDowell community hospital (housing at right) has second floor similar to Pikeville's, and first-floor rear wing identical with Pikeville's.





First Methodist Church,
Auburn, N. Y.
Beardsley and Beardsley,
Archt.

lenroc stone

Architecturally Distinctive for Churches

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White Plains, N. Y.	Mills Cut Stone Co., Inc.

The First Methodist Church of Auburn is another striking example of the use of Lenroc Sawed-Bed Ashlar. Originally, this project was designed for brick and limestone, due to the tight building budget.

The Architects asked for Lenroc Sawed-Bed Ashlar and cut stone as an alternate. Because of the small difference in contract price, the Church and Architect both agreed on Lenroc and were particularly pleased with the final result. Permanence, beauty and low maintenance are reasons why more than one out of six of today's churches are constructed of stone . . . and there is no finer stone than Lenroc.

Design more for less, esthetically and structurally, with Lenroc Stone.

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No Obligation

The existing Deaconess Hospital plant consists of the main hospital building and nurses home built nearly fifty years ago and a newer wing built in 1942.

The problem was typical of so many older hospitals that have grown over the years with no master plan or knowledge of what the future demands might be. Basically the hospital needed new modern bedrooms and a centralization of services. The school of nursing required both new fireproof quarters for the students as well as teaching facilities such as classrooms, auditorium, etc. The existing boilers must be replaced and additional capacity added.

The final long range plans call for the construction of a new building adjacent to the 1942 addition which would be integrated with same to form the new hospital with a capacity of approximately 400 beds. The new building would provide 270 new beds as well as all the necessary services for the entire plant. The older hospital beds and services would then be converted into the new nurses

home and school. Additional facilities and student rooms will be provided in a future wing extending west to form a "T" with the older building.

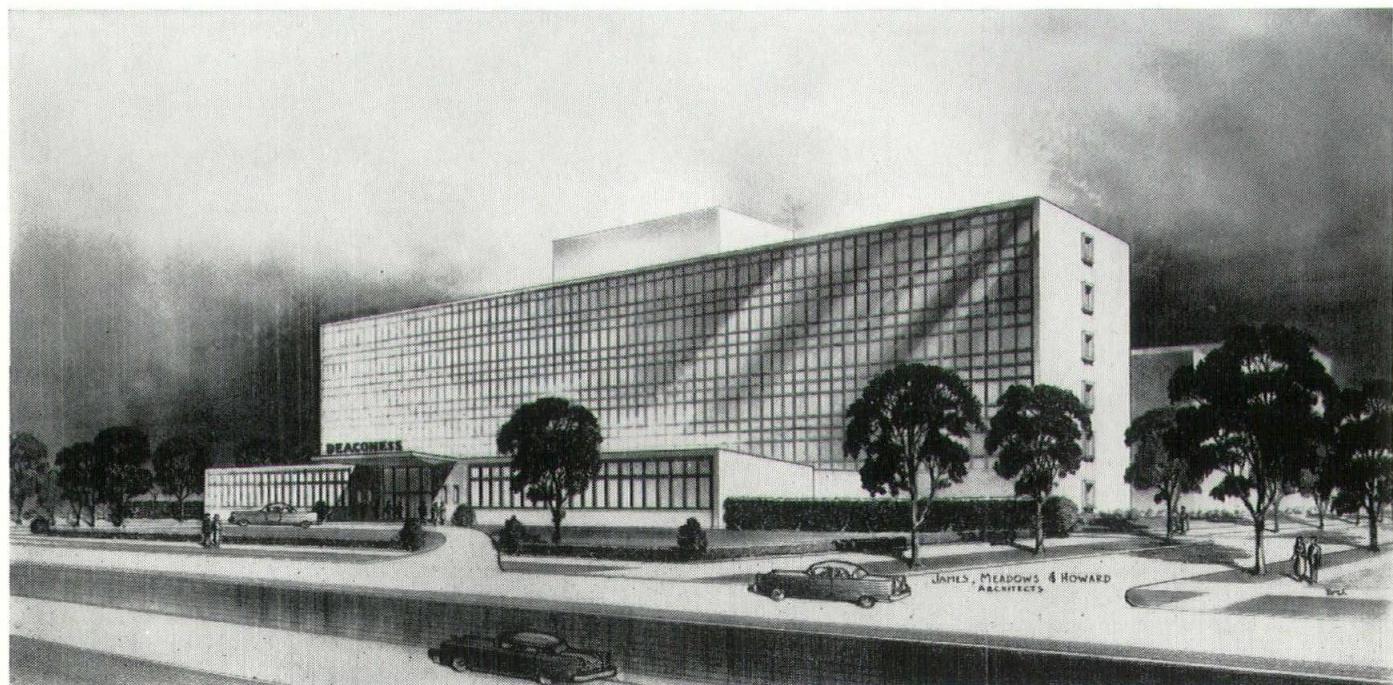
The existing nurses home, being of combustible construction, will be converted to storage purposes.

The new building illustrated in the rendering consists of a ground floor and six stories connected by a central wing to the existing three story hospital building. The central wing becomes the core of the hospital, housing two hospital elevators and two public elevators which serve both the new and the old buildings.

The ground floor with grade entrances at each end provides service areas including locker rooms, storage areas and a new laundry as well as ambulance entrance, emergency operating rooms, out patient department and pharmacy. The existing adjacent building at this level to house the X-Ray department and laboratories.

The first floor with main entrance accessible by a ramped drive contains main lobby and adminis-

(Continued on page 36)



1959 CONVENTION ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT

GENERAL INFORMATION: The exhibit at the 1959 New York State Association of Architects Convention will be comprised of representative work of all classifications of buildings designed by its members.

The Westchester Chapter, as Convention Host, desiring to encourage the appreciation of outstanding design in Architecture is happy to announce that "Awards of Merit" will be given to members submitting designs that are judged to be a distinguished accomplishment in Architecture.

ELIGIBILITY: Association members may submit buildings commissioned or completed by them since January 1, 1956. (National, 1954)

CLOSING DATE and SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS: Entries shall be shipped "Express Prepaid" to Robert W. Crozier, N.Y.S.A.A. Architectural Exhibit, Whiteface Inn, Whiteface, New York, on or before Friday, October 2, 1959.

RULES FOR SUBMISSION: Mounts: Size and type of mount left to the discretion of the entrant, but must be of rigid material suitable for hanging. Mounts 30" x 40" desirable, especially for judging purposes, but not mandatory.

Number of Entries: Each exhibitor may submit a maximum of three entries and as many mounts as necessary to adequately present each entry. Applications will be accepted in the order of receipt and assigned the most desirable display of space available.

PRESENTATION: Presentation drawings, perspectives, and/or photographs should be sufficient to clearly present the subject. Composition and number of photographs or renderings and plans shall be at the discretion of the entrant. Plans shall be shown clearly and to scale.

MODELS: Models of reasonably durable construction will be received for exhibition.

LIABILITY AND INSURANCE: The N. Y. S. A. A. will not be responsible for loss or damage to the property of the Exhibitors. Reasonable care will be used to protect the Exhibits during unpacking, hanging and repacking. Exhibitors wishing to insure their Exhibits must do so at their own expense.

ENTRY RETURN: Entries will be returned at the close of the Convention, Express collect. Architects at Convention to take back their own entries.

CLASSIFICATIONS: The following classifications will be made for judging purposes in connection with "Awards of Merit":

Residential	Commercial
Educational	Institutional
Industrial	Special

Robert W. Crozier, A.I.A.
Chairman, Exhibition Committee

ENTRY BLANK

For Architectural Exhibit

1959 Convention

New York State Association of Architects

I desire to have (number) of entries,
as listed below:

1.
2.
3.

(name of project) (# of mounts) (sq. ft. (class.)
hanging
space)

Name and address of architect or firm submitting exhibits:

Architect:

Address:

I desire the following entries to be judged for "Awards of Merit."

1.
2.
3.

Please mail this blank to:

(Signature)

Robert W. Crozier
117 Court Street
White Plains, New York

ST. ANN'S HOME

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

MOST REV. JAMES E. KEARNEY, *Bishop of Rochester*

Rt. REV. MSGR. ARTHUR E. RATIGAN, *Director of Catholic Charities*

BARROWS, PARKS, MORIN, HALL & BRENNAN, *Architects*

The care of the aging and the chronically ill is a field which has been receiving a great amount of attention in recent years. A great deal of research is being done in this field by various hospital planning groups, and it seems obvious to all who delve into this problem that a new building type is beginning to emerge. The most important basic consideration in the design of a building to meet this need is a determination of the level of care to be provided. Should the home provide only domiciliary care, with some nursing staff and outside medical services? Should the home provide full nursing services with some resident medical care? Should diagnostic and therapeutic facilities be added to this framework? Should a home plan for full care of aged residents even if they become chronically ill?

These are four basic levels of care and there are a great many variations on each basic level. St. Ann's is planned on the last level—full care for the aged regardless of physical condition and including diagnostic and therapeutic facilities.

While it is true that all people in the well aged

group will not become chronically ill before they pass on, it is equally true that we cannot predict how many will, and what level of care they will require. We do know, however, from current available statistics that there is a much greater demand for chronically ill beds than well aged beds. Therefore, we are planning an institution that can readily be converted totally to the care of the chronically ill. The guest rooms are all convertible to nursing rooms; the rooms are arranged into double nursing units, and all the standard facilities for care of the chronically ill will be available for use on all floors.

St. Ann's will be a large institution, as homes for the aged go. It will have a capacity of 354 guests, tentatively classified as 200 nursing care patients, including 8 priests and 154 so-called well aged guests. In addition to this, we are planning a convent for 30 Sisters of St. Joseph who will staff the home. A basic design criterion for this institution is the greatest possible emphasis on the dignity of the individuals, and, therefore, almost all of the

(Continued on page 31)



FIFTH DRAFT OF REVISIONS TO BY-LAWS



NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

A STATE ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

REPORT OF THE REVISIONS TO BY-LAWS COMMITTEE 1959

The By-Laws of the New York State Association of Architects have been carefully reviewed by the members of the Committee.

The enclosed copy of these By-Laws entitled "Fifth Draft of Revision to" contains revisions suggested by members of the Committee and Messrs. Harry M. Prince, George Bain Cummings, Matthew W. Del Gaudio, Cyril T. Tucker and Martyn N. Weston; written comments from constituent organizations; and comments of members of the Committee. The revisions are explained in the accompanying memorandum entitled "Comments on the Fifth Draft of Revisions to By-Laws of the New York State Association of Architects."

The Committee recommends that the following "By-Laws Resolution" be submitted to the Convention in order that these much needed revisions be made effective as soon as possible:

BY-LAWS RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: The studies for the revisions to the By-Laws of the New York State Association of Architects have been in progress for about three years; and

WHEREAS: These studies have resulted in the preparation of five drafts of the revisions; and

WHEREAS: The Fifth Draft of revision to the By-Laws dated May 28, 1959 now contains all the comments of all members who have participated in these studies; as well as those

revisions made necessary by current practices of the Association; and

WHEREAS: The revisions are necessary for the proper function of the New York State Association of Architects and in order not to delay the work any further:

BE IT RESOLVED:

That the requirement of Article IX Amendments of the present By-Laws be waived by the Convention; and in its stead the proposed revisions to the By-Laws presented to the Convention of 1959 for its discussion and adoption by a two-thirds vote of the accredited delegates.

The Chairman wishes to express his thanks to every member of the Revision to By-Laws Committee for all the effort they have made to complete this assignment.

Respectfully submitted.

REVISION TO BY-LAWS COMMITTEE:

Frederick H. Voss, *Chairman*
L. Bancel LaFarge, *Vice Chairman*
Howard P. Bell
Charles Rockwell Ellis
Nathan R. Ginsburg
Olaf A. Madsen
Guerino Salerni
Harris A. Sanders
Harry Silverman
Leo Stillman
David F. N. Todd
Walter L. Watson
Samuel M. Kurtz
Joseph F. Addonizio

FIFTH DRAFT OF REVISIONS TO BY-LAWS

(For the information of our membership, and in accordance with the provisions of Article IX of the By-Laws of the New York State Association of Architects, Inc., the Board of Directors has authorized the Committee on the Revision of the By-Laws to print in the July-August issue of EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT the recommended revisions which will be considered and voted upon at the forthcoming Convention of NYSAA to be held at Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, New York, October 8 to 10, 1959. Please note that the Committee's report contains the present By-Laws, old matter to be omitted as indicated by parentheses () and new matter which is in italics. Copies of the report and these revisions have been mailed to the president and secretaries of each constituent organization, to all officers and directors of NYSAA, and to the members of the By-Laws Revision Committee. The complete text, Fifth Draft Revisions, and Explanatory Comments follow:)

ARTICLE I — ORGANIZATION

Section 1. The name of this organization is the New York State Association of Architects, hereinafter called the "Association".

Section 2. This Association is an educational and scientific professional society, the objects of which are to develop and maintain high professional standards in the practice of architecture, to collaborate with the American Institute of Architects in undertakings which will increase the value of the profession of architecture to society, and to coordinate the activities of all architectural organizations within the State of New York.

Section 3. The Association is a non-profit organization duly incorporated as such under the laws of the State of New York. The government of the Association shall be by members thereof in annual or other meeting assembled, and by the Board of Directors as respectively provided by law and these By-Laws. The Board of Directors is generally called "The Board" in these By-Laws.

Section 4. The (domain) territorial area of the Association shall be the State of New York. (The Association shall function in local areas through non-profit membership organizations, the objects of which shall be identical with those of the Association. These local divisions are generally called "Subsidiary Organizations" in these By-Laws.)

ARTICLE II.—(MEMBERS) Membership

Section 1.—*The Association shall function in local areas through non-profit organizations, objects and purposes of which shall be similar with those of the Association. Membership organizations shall be called "Constituent Organizations," which function:*

- (a) Under a charter granted by the American Institute of Architects,
- (b) As the following architectural societies:
*Brooklyn Society of Architects,
New York Society of Architects,
Rochester Society of Architects,
Syracuse Society of Architects.*

Section (1.) 2. (There shall be but one class of membership.) *There shall be three classes of membership. Any person of good character (who is a Licensed Architect in the State of New York,) shall be eligible for membership (.) under the following categories:*

- (a) *Constituent Members.*
Licensed Architects in the State of New York who are members in good standing in constituent organizations.
- (b) *Associate Members.*
Associate members of constituent organizations who are in good standing in such organizations.
- (c) *Members Emeritus.*
Every retired member of the Association as defined in these By-Laws.

Section (2.) 3. Members shall have all the rights and privileges of membership as stated in these By-Laws.

ARTICLE III.—MEETINGS

Section 1. The Association shall hold an annual convention between (October) September 1 and December 31, and such other meetings as may be authorized by the Board. The time and place of all meetings shall be fixed by the Board. Notice of meetings shall be sent to all members at least thirty days previous to the date of each meeting.

Section 2. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President upon a majority vote of a quorum of the Board. (or upon receipt of a written request signed by at least twenty members. In emergencies the President may call special meetings without such vote or request.)

Section 3. All rights, powers and privileges of an annual convention and of a special meeting, granted under the laws of the State of New York, shall be vested in and may be exercised by duly accredited representatives of (members) constituent organizations of the Association. (elected by them.) Each such representative shall be known as a Delegate.

Section 4. (The number of delegates from each subsidiary organization that may be accredited to a meeting of the Association shall be proportionate to the number of Association members in the subsidiary organization who are not under suspension nor in default to the Association thirty days prior to the date fixed for the meeting.)

Members of constituent organizations, who are not under suspension nor in default to the Association thirty

days prior to the date fixed for a meeting, shall be eligible to be accredited as delegates of the constituent organizations to the Association meeting.

Section 5. The Secretary shall determine the number of delegates as follows:

If the number of *constituent* members in the (subsidiary) *constituent* organization who are not under suspension nor default to the Association is

More than and not more than

1	20	2
20	30	3
30	40	4
40	50	5
50	70	6
70	90	7
90	110	8
110	135	9
135	160	10
160	185	11
185	210	12
210	235	13
235	260	14
260	285	15
285	310	16
310	335	17
335	360	18
360	385	19
385	410	20
410	435	21
435	460	22
460	485	23
485	510	24

For each increase of membership of one to twenty-five there shall be one additional delegate.

Section 6. The Treasurer shall notify the Secretary of each (subsidiary) *constituent* organization, at least thirty days before the meeting, of the number of delegates to which that organization is entitled.

Section 7. The delegates of each (subsidiary) *constituent* organization may cast the full vote of their (subsidiary) *constituent* organization.

Section 8. (The delegates of 50 percent of the number of subsidiary organizations shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Association.) *A quorum at any meeting of the Association shall consist of the accredited delegates representing fifty percent of the number of constituent organizations, and such delegates shall be at least one-third of the total number of accredited delegates.*

Section 9. Any member in good standing may address a meeting of the Association but only accredited delegates present at a meeting may vote.

Section 10. The Board of Directors shall hold three regular (meetings) sessions each year, (including) plus an annual (meeting) session immediately prior to the opening of the annual convention and (a regular) an additional (meeting) session within ten days following the adjournment of the annual convention, the time and place of such (meetings) sessions to be fixed by the Board.

Section 11. The President may call a special (meeting) session of the Board and shall call a special (meeting) session at the written request of any five members of the Board. Only business stated in the call and notice of a special (meeting) session shall be transacted thereat (.) ; provided however, that either the call and notice or the limitation as to the business to be transacted or both, may be waived by the consent of the majority of the members present at said session. Written notice shall be mailed not less than five (5) days prior to the date of such session.

Section 12. (a) (Five) Seven members except *ex-officio* members of the Board shall constitute a quorum of the Board at all (meetings) sessions held for the transaction of the business of the Association.

(b) A member in good standing who has served at least one full term as president of the Association shall automatically become an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Directors for life. Such *ex-officio* members of the Board shall have voting rights until the Annual Convention of 1962; thereafter voting rights of *ex-officio* members of the Board shall be limited to a period of 5 years after the expiration of their last term of office.

Section 13. The parliamentary usage governing the conduct of all meetings shall be as set forth in "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised", when not inconsistent (with) with these By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a First, a Second, and a Third Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. (and) There shall be one Director from each of the (subsidiary) *constituent* organizations of the Association. The officers, (and) the directors, and the *ex-officio* members as defined in Article III Section 12 (b) shall constitute the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The officers shall be elected by the Association at the annual convention as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. The terms of office of the officers (and directors) shall be one year. A year is to be here construed

as the period between adjournments of two successive annual conventions.

Section 4. The President, (and) Vice-Presidents and *Secretary* shall be ineligible to *hold office* for more than *two successive terms* (one reelection) to the same office until the lapse of at least one term. *The Treasurer shall be ineligible to hold office for more than three successive terms to the same office until the lapse of at least one term.*

Section 5. The term of each officer shall begin at the close of the annual convention at which he is elected and shall continue until a successor is duly elected.

Section 6. A vacancy in the office of President shall be filled by the Vice-Presidents in the order of their rank.

Section 7. Vacancy in any office, for the unexpired term, shall be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors except as provided in Section 6.

Section 8. In the event of disability or neglect in the performance of his duty of any officer of the Association, the Board of Directors shall have the power to declare the office vacant.

Section 9. The Board of Directors shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Association. It shall authorize (administrative committees) and assign (to them) such duties and such authority as it deems necessary to carry on the work of the Association. Committee members shall be appointed by the President.

Section 10. The President shall perform the usual duties of the office. He shall preside at the annual convention and at the (meetings) *sessions* of the Board of Directors, and shall be an ex-officio member of all committees. The Vice-Presidents, in the order of their rank, shall discharge the duties of the President in his absence. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, a President Pro-Tem, appointed by the Board, shall discharge the duties.

Section 11. The Secretary and Treasurer shall perform such duties and furnish such bond as shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Section 12. The Association may retain a salaried Executive Director whose qualifications *as determined by the Board* will permit him to assume charge of *and to perform the technical and staff duties of the Association under the direction of the Board*. The Executive Director shall not be a voting member of the Association and need not be an architect.

ARTICLE V.—ELECTIONS

Section 1. At each annual Convention the (The) officers shall be elected (by secret ballot at each annual Convention,) as herinafter provided, and shall hold office until their successors have been elected. *In the*

event of a contest for any office such election shall be by secret ballot.

Section 2. At (a) the Board (meeting) session preceding the annual Convention, the members present shall elect a nominating committee of five active members. *No more than two members of this committee shall be past presidents.* This committee shall prepare a list of nominees for each of the elective offices. The committee shall recognize and place in nomination any candidate who is an active member, for any office, upon petition signed by five *constituent* members(,) *in good standing*, provided that such petition is delivered to chairman of the committee at least thirty days prior to the date of the annual *Convention* meeting. The nominating committee shall report to the Secretary at least twenty days prior to the date of the annual *Convention* meeting.

Nominations may also be made from the floor of the annual Convention.

Section 3. The Secretary shall mail to the secretary of each (subsidiary) *constituent* organization, at least fifteen days prior to the date of the annual Convention, a (printed) notice of the nominations for the various offices.

Section 4. The Board, at a (meeting) session held prior to the (meeting of the Association) *annual Convention* shall elect three (delegates) *constituent* members to act as the Credentials Committee of the (meeting) *Convention*. The Secretary, ex-officio, shall act as secretary of the Credentials Committee, and the committee shall elect one of its members as its chairman. The term of office of every member of the Credentials Committee shall expire when the report of the committee has been accepted by the (meeting) *Convention*.

Section 5. The election shall be determined by a plurality of the votes cast for each of the respective candidates *at the Convention*.

Section 6. The President shall announce the results of all balloting to the Convention (or meeting) and shall declare all elections.

ARTICLE VI.—COMMITTEES

Section 1. Classes of Committees:

Standing Committees

Co-ordinating Committees

Special Committees

Standing Committees: shall be established as set forth in these by-laws.

Co-ordinating Committees: shall be appointed by the President and with the co-operation of the Regional Director of the A.I.A.

Special Committees: shall be appointed by the President. The membership of all committees shall be appointed by the President. The duties of each committee shall be as prescribed in these by-laws, and as may

be further prescribed by the President. The chairman of each committee shall have the authority to invite other members to sit in with his committee for expert advice on the subjects covered by his committee.

Section 2. Terms of Office: Terms of office of all committees shall terminate at the adjournment of each annual convention of the Association but may continue to function until successors are appointed.

Section 3. Reports of Committees: Every committee shall make an annual report to the Association at the annual convention and shall report to the Board at such other times as directed by the President, or when requested by its Chairman.

Section 4. Duties and Composition:

(A) **Standing Committees:**

(a) **Committee on Legislation:** There shall be a standing committee on legislation consisting of a chairman, co-chairman, three (3) vice-chairmen, and one (1) member from each constituent organization.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to foster, promote and maintain appropriate and adequate legislation affecting the safety and welfare of the public and the architectural profession. There shall be sub-divisions of the Committee on Legislation designated as Sub-Committees appointed by the chairman and composed as follows:

General Laws: Consisting of a chairman and three (3) members.

Labor Law and Rules: Consisting of a chairman and three (3) members.

Multiple Dwelling Law: Consisting of a chairman and three (3) members.

Multiple Residence Law: Consisting of a chairman and (3) members.

State Building Code: Consisting of a chairman and three (3) members.

(b) **Committee on By-Laws:** There shall be a standing committee on By-Laws consisting of a chairman and five (5) members. It shall be the duty of this committee to prepare the text of all amendments of the By-Laws.

(c) **Committee on Insurance:** There shall be a standing Committee on Insurance consisting of a chairman and three (3) members.

It shall be the duty of this committee to keep the membership informed concerning the workings of Insurance Plans, and to make such recommendations as they deem advisable.

(d) **Committee on Resolutions:** There shall be a standing Committee on Resolutions consisting of a chairman, a vice-chairman and six (6) members.

It shall be the duty of this committee to receive and compile resolutions presented or forwarded to it by a constituent organization or commit-

tee of The N.Y.S.A.A.; to analyze and consider the contents thereof, and to present same in proper form with its recommendations at the annual meeting.

(e) **Convention Site Selection Committee:** There shall be a standing committee on Convention Site Selection consisting of a chairman and three (3) members.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to assemble data regarding the availability and accommodations for convention purposes pertinent to the needs of the Association both current and future, and to present same and its recommendations two (2) years in advance of the convention date to the Board for final disposition.

(f) **Convention Operations Committee:** There shall be a standing committee on Convention Operations consisting of a chairman and a co-chairman. The chairman shall appoint from the membership a treasurer who shall keep records of all income and expenditures; also he shall appoint from the membership sub-committees in charge of architectural exhibits, commercial exhibits, registration, programming, reception and hospitality, social activities, etc. The committee shall guide and direct these functions with the assistance of the Executive Director, whose duty it will be to carry out the recommendations of this committee.

(g) **Committee on Publications:** There shall be a standing committee on Publications consisting of a chairman, vice-chairman, and four (4) members.

It shall be the duty of this committee to work directly with the Executive Director and with the Publisher of the Official Publication of the State Association, in planning editorial matter, arranging for cuts, and advertising, etc.

It shall negotiate terms and conditions in connection with the Official Publication and submit same to the Board of Directors for approval.

(h) **Committee on Budget, Finance and Audit:** There shall be a standing committee on Budget, Finance and Audit consisting of a chairman and (3) members and the treasurer. It shall be the duty of this committee to set up a budget indicating anticipated income and expenditures for the ensuing year, and to make recommendations that will be of benefit to the Association. It shall present a written report to the Board so that it may be acted upon at the first regular session of the Board occurring after the annual Convention. It shall be the duty of this committee at the end of the fiscal year to obtain an audit of the financial position of the Association, which shall be presented to the annual Convention.

(B) *Co-Ordinating Committees:*

(a) *Committee on Education:* There shall be a committee on education consisting of a chairman and five (5) members. It shall be the duty of this committee to cooperate with the Institute Committee on Education, and with the State Education Department to promote higher aesthetic, scientific and practical qualifications of those engaged in the profession, to foster legislation to strengthen the education law, to formulate plans whereby the public appreciation of the arts of design will be enhanced, and to maintain effective contacts with the Schools of Architecture within the State. This committee shall cooperate with the Legislative Committee in matters relating to law. No member of this committee shall at the same time be a member of the State Board of Architectural Examiners.

(b)—*Committee on Fees and Contracts:* There shall be a Committee on Fees and Contracts consisting of a chairman and (5) members. It shall be the duty of this committee to improve relations between the profession and all government agencies empowered to negotiate contracts with the profession; to resurvey schedules of fees for general and special architectural and engineering services; to study and make recommendations concerning contracts and agreements affecting owner, architect and contractor; to promote employment of architects in private practice on public works; and to collaborate and coordinate information with other organizations affected, designed to discourage the extension by governmental bureaus or agencies, or corporations, into the field of professional architectural practice.

(c) *Committee on Inter-professional Relations:* There shall be a committee to confer with other professions consisting of a chairman and three (3) members. It shall be the duty of this committee to confer with other professional groups on matters of mutual interest.

(d) *Committee on Civil Defense:* There shall be a committee on Civil Defense consisting of a chairman and one (1) member from each constituent organization. It shall be the duty of this committee to keep abreast of civil defense activities throughout the state and to periodically report to the Board its findings and recommendations.

(e) *Committee on Professional Practice:* There shall be a committee on Professional Practice consisting of a chairman and three (3) members. It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and analyze complaints filed against anyone, except members of the A.I.A., charged

with infractions of The State Education Law and the Standards of Professional Practice as prescribed in Article XI. It shall submit its findings and recommendations to the Board for further disposition.

(f) *Committee on School Buildings:* There shall be a committee on School Buildings consisting of a chairman and five (5) members. It shall be the duty of this committee to cooperate with local, state, and private agencies engaged in programs affecting school buildings; and to discuss with them matters of mutual interest.

(g) *Committee on Scholarships:* There shall be a committee on Scholarships consisting of a chairman and seven (7) members. It shall be the duty of the committee on Scholarships to determine the policy for making awards for student assistance, and in granting such scholarships as the Committee shall see fit. The Committee shall have the authority to make such awards as they see fit and shall render a report of its activities at the annual Convention.

(h) *Committee on Hospitals and Health:* There shall be a committee on Hospitals and Health consisting of a chairman and five (5) members. It shall be the duty of this committee to cooperate with local, state and private agencies engaged in programs affecting hospitalization and public health; and to discuss with them matters of mutual interest.

ARTICLE (VI) VII.—(SUBSIDIARY) CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

Section 1. Each (subsidiary) constituent organization shall adopt and be governed by by-laws not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

Section 2. Each (subsidiary) constituent organization shall (elect,) designate from its own membership(,) a director and an alternate to serve on the Board of Directors of the Association.

Section 3. (a) A (subsidiary) constituent organization shall not have any title or interest in any property of the Association or be liable for any debt of the Association, and the Association shall not have any title or interest in the property of any (subsidiary) constituent organization and the Association shall not be liable for any debt of any (subsidiary) constituent organization.

(b) Title and interest in real and personal property of the Association are vested and shall remain vested in the Association until it is dissolved, and its affairs terminated for the benefit of the constituent organizations. Distribution of such property and interests, if any, shall be made to the constituent organizations upon the basis of the last tabulation of accredited delegates to the last Convention.

ARTICLE (VII) VIII.—FEES, DUES, SUBSCRIPTIONS, FINANCES

Section 1. There shall be no entrance fee on admission to membership in the Association.

Section 2. The amount of the annual dues payable to the Association shall be determined by the annual Convention. The (subsidiary) *constituent* organizations of the Association shall be responsible for the collection and transmittal of these funds to the Association.

Section 3. In the event of a change in the annual dues proposed by the Board of Directors, the constituent organizations shall be notified in writing at least 150 days before the annual Convention. Such change in dues shall require the approval of a two-thirds vote of the accredited delegates at the annual Convention.

Section (3.) 4. Payment of dues includes a subscription to the (EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT) *official publication of the Association* as issued in the period of membership and entitles the membership to receive additional or other publications as determined by the Board.

(Section 4. A member whose dues remain unpaid for a period of six months shall forfeit the privileges of membership and shall be officially notified to this effect by the Treasurer. If these dues are not paid six months thereafter his name shall be stricken from the list of members, unless otherwise specifically ordered by the Board of Directors. Members may be reinstated upon payment of all indebtedness against them upon the books of the Association.)

Section 5. *Each constituent organization shall submit its roster of membership, indicating those in good standing for its previous fiscal year, and shall make payment to the Association for each such paid up member. Such roster shall be received by the Association not later than December 31st.*

Whenever any member who is in default to his constituent organization becomes reinstated as a member in good standing, the constituent organization shall notify the Association of this fact and shall pay to the Association the amount of his arrears due to the Association.

In the event of multiple membership in constituent organizations by any one member, the dues to the Association for such member shall be paid only once by that member. Such a member shall designate to which constituent organization he will pay his Association dues. Such a member shall be considered to be a fully paid up member of each constituent organization of which he is a member if he has complied with the above requirement and is not in default in any of them; and his membership in each constituent organization shall be counted with regard to apportionment of the number of delegates to the annual Convention.

Section (5.) 6. The Association shall not be liable for the payment of expense accounts of delegates.

Section (6.) 7. Prior to the beginning of a fiscal year, the Board shall adopt an annual budget showing anticipated income and expenditures of the Association, make the annual appropriations in accordance with this budget and authorize the expenditure thereof. No member, officer, director, committee or agent of the Association shall commit the Association to any expenditure whatever without the authorization of the Board.

Section (7.) 8. The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on (January) September 1, and end on (December) August 31 of each year.

Section (8.) 9. The Association shall furnish *an audit of its financial position to each (subsidiary) constituent organization (with an audit of its accounts at the end of each fiscal year.) after the annual Convention.*

Section (9.) 10. Exemption from Dues.

((a) Qualifications for Retirement: A member in good standing for not less than fifteen successive years immediately preceding the date of his application for retirement and who has attained the age of seventy years or is incapacitated and unable to engage in any vocation may be exempted from the payment of annual dues to the Association by the Board or a Committee of its members to which it has delegated the power. The requirement as to the period of good standing may be lessened in any individual case if in the judgment of the Board such consideration is warranted. Any member meeting the qualifications for retirement shall be retired and shall be titled Retired Member.)

((b) Member Emeritus: Every Retired Member of the Association shall ipso facto become a Member Emeritus.)

Any retired member, or a member emeritus of a constituent organization, exempted from payment of dues by that organization, shall become ipso facto member emeritus of the Association and shall be exempted from payment of dues to the Association.

ARTICLE (VIII) IX—AFFILIATION WITH A.I.A.

Section 1. The Association is the State Organization of the American Institute of Architects, within New York State, *under a charter granted by the American Institute of Architects dated October 20, 1949.*

Section 2. Only those members of the Association, who are also corporate members of the American Institute of Architects, shall have the right to vote on matters affecting the American Institute of Architects, or to represent the Association at any meeting of the American Institute of Architects.

Section 3. The Board of Directors of the Association shall appoint annually (from among its) *a member(s) of the Association who (are) is a corporate member(s) of the American Institute of Architects, (a) as the State Association delegate to represent the Association at annual meetings of the American Institute of Architects.*

ARTICLE (IX) X.—AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Proposed amendments to these By-Laws, (voted) *approved* by (a majority of) the Board, or signed by at least fifteen *constituent* members (,) if presented in writing to the Board of Directors ninety days before the annual Convention, shall be mailed to the (membership) *secretary of each constituent organization* at least (thirty) *forty-five* days prior to the annual convention (.) , and printed in the official publication of the Association not later than 30 days before the annual Convention. Such publication shall constitute official notification to the membership. Secretaries of constituent organizations shall submit the proposed amendments to the membership of their organization. These amendments may be discussed and amended at the annual Convention and be passed by a two-thirds vote of the accredited delegates (.) present.

(APPENDIX)

NOTE: Appendix is omitted in its entirety, currently in By-Laws.

(The profession of Architecture calls for men of the highest integrity, business capacity and artistic and technical ability. The Architect is entrusted with financial undertakings in which his honesty of purpose must be above suspicion; he acts as professional adviser to his client and his advice must be absolutely disinterested; he is charged with the exercise of judicial functions as between client and contractors and must act with entire impartiality; he has moral responsibilities to his professional associates and subordinates; finally, he is engaged in a profession which carries with it grave responsibility to the public. These duties and responsibilities cannot be properly discharged unless his motives, conduct and ability are such as to command respect and confidence. That a high standard of practice and conduct be maintained throughout the profession, The New York State Association of Architects formulates the following basic principles for the guidance of the practicing Architect: Advice and counsel constitute the service of the profession. Given in verbal, written or graphic form they are normally rendered in order that buildings with their equipment and the areas about them, in addition to being well suited to their purposes, well planned for health, safety and efficient operation and economical maintenance, and soundly constructed of materials and by methods most appropriate and economical for their particular uses, shall have a beauty and distinction that lift them above the commonplace.)

(It is the purpose of the profession of architecture to render such services from the beginning to the completion of a project.)

(The fulfillment of that purpose is advanced every time the Architect renders the highest quality of service he is capable of giving. Particularly should his drawings, speci-

fications and other documents to complete, definite and clear concerning his intentions, the scope of the contractor's work, the materials and methods of construction to be used therefor and the conditions under which the construction work is to be completed and paid for.)

(The relation of the Architect to his client depends upon good faith. The Architect shall explain the exact nature and extent of his services and the conditional character of estimates made before final drawings and specifications are complete.)

(The contractor depends upon the Architect to guard his interest as well as those of the client. The Architect will condemn workmanship and materials which are not in conformity with the contract documents but it is also his duty to give every reasonable aid toward a complete understanding of those documents so that mistakes may be avoided. He will not call upon a contractor to make good oversights and errors in the contract documents.)

(An exchange of information between Architects and those who supply and handle building materials is commended and encouraged.)

(The Architect in his investments and in his business relations outside of his profession must be free from financial or personal interests which tend to weaken or discredit his standing as an unprejudiced and honest adviser free to act in his client's best interests.)

(The use of free engineering service offered by manufacturers, jobbers of building materials, appliances and equipment, or contractors is accompanied by an obligation which may become detrimental to the best interest of the owner.)

(The Architect may offer his services to anyone on the generally accepted basis of commission, salary or fee, as Architect, consultant, adviser, or assistant, provided that he rigidly maintains his professional integrity, disinterestedness, and freedom to act.)

(He will refrain from associating himself with, or allowing the use of his name by, any enterprise of questionable character.)

(Architects should unite in fellowship in their professional organizations and do their full part of the work of those organizations. They should share in the interchange of technical information and experience.)

(The Architect should seek opportunities to be of constructive service in civic affairs, and to the best of his ability advance the safety, health and well-being of the community in which he resides by promoting therein the appreciation of good design, the value of good construction, and the proper placement of structures and adequate development and adornment of the areas about them.)

(The Architect should inspire the loyal interest of his employees, providing suitable working conditions for them, requiring them to render competent and efficient services, and paying them adequate and just compensation therefor. The Architect should accept mentorship of the young men who are entering the profession, leading them

to a full understanding of the functions, duties and responsibilities of Architects.)

(Every Architect should do his full part to forward justice, courtesy and sincerity in his profession. It is incumbent on him in the conduct of his practice to maintain a wholly professional attitude toward those he serves, toward those who assist him in his practice, toward his fellow Architects and toward the members of other professions and the practitioners of other arts. He should respect punctiliously the hallmarks that distinguish professional practice from non-professional enterprise.)

(Standards of Behavior: An Architect is remunerated for his services solely by his professional commission, salary, or fee and is debarred from any other source of compensation in connection with the works and duties which are entrusted to him.)

(An Architect may propose to a possible client the service which he is able to perform but shall not, except under unusual circumstances, offer this service without compensation. An Architect shall not submit free sketches except to an established client.)

(An Architect shall not knowingly compete with a fellow Architect on a basis of professional charges, nor shall he offer his services in competition with others.)

(An Architect shall not injure the professional reputation, prospects or business of a fellow Architect. He shall not attempt to supplant another Architect after definite steps have been taken by a client toward his employment; nor shall he undertake a commission for which another has been previously employed until he has determined that the original employment has been definitely terminated.)

(An Architect who has been engaged or retained as a professional adviser in a competition, cannot, if the competition is abandoned, be employed as architect for this project.)

(An Architect shall not guarantee any estimate of construction cost.)

(An Architect shall avoid exaggerated, misleading or paid publicity. He shall not take part, nor give assistance, in obtaining advertisements or other support toward meeting the expense of any publication illustrating his works, nor shall he permit others to solicit such advertising or other support in his name.)

(Since adherence to the principles herein enumerated is the obligation of every member of the New York State Association of Architects, any deviation therefrom is subject to discipline in proportion to its seriousness, The Board of Directors of the New York State Association of Architects shall have sole power of interpreting these Standards of Professional Practice and their decisions shall be final subject to the provisions of the By-Laws.)

NOTE: All of the following material is new.

ARTICLE XI—STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Section 1. Obligations of good practice.

The profession of architecture calls for men of the highest integrity, judgment, business capacity, and artistic and technical ability. An Architect's honesty of purpose must be above suspicion; he acts as professional adviser to his client and his advice must be unprejudiced; he is charged with the exercise of judicial functions as between client and contractors and must act with entire impartiality; he has moral responsibilities to his professional associates and subordinates; he is engaged in a profession which carries with it grave responsibility to the public. These duties and responsibilities cannot be properly discharged unless his motives, conduct and ability are such as to command respect and confidence.

Planning, technical guidance, advice and counsel constitute the service of the profession. Given in verbal, written or graphic form, they are rendered in order that buildings with their equipment and the areas about them, in addition to being well suited to their purposes, well planned for health, safety, efficient operation and economical maintenance, and soundly constructed of materials and by methods most appropriate and economical for their particular uses, shall also have beauty and distinction.

Section 2. Basic principles.

In order to promote the highest standards of conduct in the practice of architecture, the American Institute of Architects has formulated, and the New York State Association of Architects has adopted, the following basic principles for the guidance of the profession:

A. An Architect's relation to his client depends upon good faith. Before undertaking any commission he should explain the exact nature and extent of his services, and of his compensation therefor. Where a fixed limit of cost is established in advance of design, the Architect must be given freedom in determining the character of design and construction needed to meet as nearly as feasible the cost limit established but should not be understood to guarantee the final cost which will be determined not only by the Architect's solution of the owner's fixed requirements but by the fluctuating conditions of the competitive construction market.

It is an important duty of the Architect to keep the owner informed, during the progress of the work, as to probable cost of construction involved.

B. An Architect should consider the needs and stipulations of his client and the effect of his work upon the life and well being of the public.

C. An Architect may offer his services to anyone on the generally accepted basis of commission, fee, salary or royalty, as Architect, consultant, adviser, or assistant, provided that he rigidly maintains his professional integrity.

D. An Architect should not make use of services offered by manufacturers, suppliers of building ma-

terials, appliances and equipment, or contractors, which may be accompanied by an obligation detrimental to the best interest of the client.

E. An Architect's drawings, specifications and other documents should be complete, definite and clear concerning his intentions, the scope of the contractor's work, the materials and methods of construction to be used therefor, and the conditions under which the construction work is to be completed and paid for.

F. An Architect should guard equally the interest of the contractor as well as those of the client. The Architect will condemn workmanship and materials which are not in conformity with contract documents, but it is also his duty to give every reasonable aid toward a complete understanding of those documents so that mistakes may be avoided. He will not call upon a contractor to make good omissions and errors in the contract documents.

G. An Architect in his investments and in his business relations outside of his profession must be free from financial or personal interests which tend to weaken or discredit his standing as an unprejudiced and honest adviser, free to act in his client's best interests.

H. An Architect should promote the interests of his professional organizations and do his full part of the work of those organizations. He should share in the interchange of technical information and experience with the design professions and the building industry.

I. An Architect should inspire the loyal interest of his employees, providing suitable working conditions for them, requiring them to render competent and efficient services, and paying them adequate and just compensation therefor.

J. An Architect should endeavor to provide opportunity for the professional development of those who enter the profession, by assisting them to acquire a full understanding of the functions, duties and responsibilities of Architects.

K. An Architect should seek opportunities to be of constructive service in civic affairs, and to the best of his ability advance the safety, health and well being of the community in which he resides.

Finally, every Architect should do his part to forward justice, courtesy and sincerity in his profession. It is incumbent on him in the conduct of his practice to maintain a wholly professional attitude toward those he serves, toward those who assist him in his practice, toward his fellow Architects, and toward the members of other professions, and the practitioners of other arts. He should respect the distinction between professional practice and non-professional enterprise.

Section 3.—Mandatory Standards.

(1) An Architect shall not accept any compensation

for his services other than from his client or employer.

- (2) An Architect shall not render professional services without compensation. He shall neither offer nor provide preliminary services on a conditional basis prior to definite agreement with the client that if the contemplated project succeeds, he will be employed as its Architect.
- (3) An Architect shall not knowingly compete with another Architect on a basis of professional charges, nor use donation as a device for obtaining competitive advantage.
- (4) An Architect shall not offer his services in a competition except as provided in the Institute's Competition Code.
- (5) An Architect who has been retained as a professional adviser in a competition shall not accept employment as an Architect for that project.
- (6) An Architect shall not render architectural services to non-professional enterprises connected with the building industry, except when
 - (a) He does not either directly or indirectly solicit orders for the said enterprises.
 - (b) He is paid by salary, fee or royalty for his architectural services and does not participate in any profits of the aforesaid enterprises which would influence his professional integrity.
- (7) An Architect shall not engage in building contracting.
- (8) An Architect shall not knowingly injure falsely or maliciously, the professional reputation, prospects or practice of another Architect.
- (9) An Architect shall not attempt to supplant another Architect after definite steps have been taken by a client toward the latter's employment.
- (10) An Architect shall not undertake a commission for which he knows another Architect has been employed until he has notified such other Architect of the fact in writing and has conclusively determined that the original employment has been terminated.
- (11) An Architect in soliciting work shall not divide fees except with professionals related to building design, and those regularly employed or known to be associated with his office.
- (12) An Architect shall not use paid advertising nor use of self-laudatory, exaggerated, or misleading publicity. Factual materials, verbal or visual, which dignify the profession or advance public knowledge of the Architect's function in society may be presented through public communication media.
- (13) An Architect shall not solicit, nor permit others to solicit in his name, advertisements or other support toward the cost of any publication presenting his work.

- (14) An Architect shall conform to the registration laws governing the practice of architecture in any state in which he practices and he shall observe the standards of practice established by the local Architects' professional body.
- (15) An Architect shall at no time act in a manner detrimental to the best interests of the profession.

Section 4. Disciplinary Proceedings.

- (A) Since adherence to the principles herein enumerated is the obligation of every member of The New York State Association of Architects, any deviation therefrom or from the broad principles of good practice as set forth in Section 1, shall be subject to discipline in proportion to its seriousness.
- (B) Except as provided in paragraph (C) 1 hereunder the Board of Directors shall have the power of interpreting these Standards of Professional Practice.
- (C) The Board of Directors shall review the findings and recommendations concerning alleged infractions of the State Education Law and alleged unprofessional conduct of any member of the Association, received by them from the Committee on Professional Practice.
1. In matters concerning alleged infractions of the State Education Law, the Board shall cooperate with the State Education Department and endeavor to secure adequate disciplinary action.
 2. In matters affecting alleged unprofessional conduct by a member of the Association who is also a member of The American Institute of Architects, the Board without further consideration shall require the secretary of the Association to forward all such material received by the Association to the secretary of the A.I.A. chapter to which such member belongs.
 3. In matters affecting alleged unprofessional conduct of a member of the Association who is not a member of The American Institute of Architects, the Board shall be the sole judge of what constitutes such unprofessional conduct, and whether or not he is guilty thereof. When the Board finds such a member guilty of unprofessional conduct it shall either censure him, suspend his membership for such time as it deems fitting, or terminate his membership, provided that, in all instances, the member concerned has been offered in writing an opportunity to be heard by the Board in his own defense at a hearing fixed by the Board as to time and place.

Every formal charge against a member for unprofessional conduct shall be privileged, and the charges, all proceedings, evidence, data, notices

and transcripts and any other matters relating to the charges shall be confidential.

Explanatory Comments on the Fifth Draft of Revisions to By-Laws of the New York State Association of Architects, Inc. Prepared by the Revisions to By-Laws Committee May 28, 1959

NOTE: Deleted material appears in (parenthesis); new material appears in *italics*.

Article 1 Section 4 Organization

"Territorial area" has the same meaning as "domain," but avoids implications of feudalism.

"Constituent" connotes a necessary part of the whole; "subsidiary" suggests a secondary subservient status. This substitution is suggested throughout the By-Laws, without further explanation.

Article II Section 1 Members

The present wording does not require membership in a constituent organization. In addition, there is no provision for associate members of constituent organizations who are not licensed architects and who are currently admitted to Association Membership. This revision clarifies present practice regarding Associate Membership.

Article III Section 5 Number of Delegates

To accommodate constituent organizations whose membership exceeds the figures in the tabulation, this clause was added increasing the number of delegates in the same proportion as in the table.

Article III Section 10 Board Meetings

Section 10 is so phrased as to make it inconsistent with the regular procedure under which the Board has been functioning for many years. This revision makes it clear.

Article III Section 11 Special Board Meetings

This revision amplifies the present context by permitting extension of business at a Special Board Meeting beyond that contained in the notice; and specifies a time of notice.

Article III Section 12 (b)

Voting Privileges for Past Presidents

In the years gone by the Association has profited by the wise counsel and advice of its presiding Officers who have toiled faithfully in behalf of the Association. Because of their past experience and their sustained interest in the affairs of the Association it is proposed to include in the By-Laws the explicit provision that they be accorded voting privileges at all meetings of the Board of Directors similar to those enjoyed by the members of the Board. It should be remembered that ever since the formation of the State Association our Past Presidents did exercise the right to vote. The records indicate that the 1947 Convention approved a resolution granting this privilege to Past Presidents. This amendment is therefore being submitted to remove any doubts as to the legality involved. Limits of service are set up to provide for constant renewal of Board personnel.

Article IV Section 4

Rewording regarding successive terms of Officers for clarification; and Treasurer is permitted three successive terms to best serve Association requirements.

Article IV Section 9

Introduction of new Article 5A (to be renumbered 6) entitled "Committees" requires the revision here indicated.

Article IV Section 12

The Board is given the power to determine the qualifications of the Executive Director to perform the duties required of him under the direction of the Board.

Article V Section 2 *Elections*

This revision clarifies the possible conflict between the expression "Annual Meeting" and "Annual Convention." Board meetings are called "sessions" to avoid misunderstandings.

The last sentence is added to emphasize the democratic procedure of nominations from the floor of the Convention, now permitted under Robert's Rules of Order, under which we function as described in Article III, Section 13.

Article V Section 4 *Elections*

This change makes clear that what is meant by the "Meeting of the Association" in this section is the *Annual Convention*.

Article V Section 5

Makes it clear that the voting takes place at the Convention.

New Article VI *Committees*

This Article sets up the Committee structure of the Association. With this Article the continuing work of the Association is clearly defined by its standing and coordinating Committees. It relieves the Board of the work of determining each year what the major Committees should be. The By-Laws Committee devoted a great deal of time to this new section, which, it is felt, incorporates the best suggestions offered.

Article VI *Subsidiary Organizations*

This Article is renumbered Article VII to allow *New Article VI* to be included.

Article VII Constituent Organizations—Renumbered.

Section 3 (b)

This new subsection clarifies the ownership of all property of the Association and provides for the distribution of such property, should it ever be necessary,

Article VII Fees, Dues, etc.

Renumbered Article VIII to allow new Article VI to be inserted.

Article VIII Section 3

Provision has been added regarding change in dues.

Article VIII Section 4

Has been omitted and new section 5 clarifies the manner in which membership in the Association is estab-

lished; covers payment of dues; and covers the problem of multiple membership in constituent organizations by Association members.

Renumbered Article VIII Section 10

Revised text concerning retired members and Members Emeritus to be in conformance with practice of constituent organizations.

Article VIII Affiliation with A.I.A.

Renumbered Article IX to allow new Article VI to be inserted.

Renumbered Article IX Section 3. This revision clarifies the appointment of Association delegates to Annual Meetings of the A.I.A.

Article IX Amendments

Renumbered Article X to allow new Article VI to be inserted.

Renumbered Article X Section 1

Proposed amendments are to be sent to secretaries of constituent organizations, and to the members by means of publication in the official publication of the Association.

In order to obtain sufficient time to enable the members to indicate their views to their constituent organizations and their delegates to the Association Convention, it is necessary to increase the time allowed for notification.

APPENDIX New Article XI

Standards of Professional Practice

Instead of an Appendix, this new Article parallels word for word the Standards of Practice Document published by the American Institute of Architects. This is appropriate because the Association is the State Organization of the Institute. The Article also sets up disciplinary procedures for constituent members who are not members of the A.I.A. These "Standards of Professional Practice" cover the substance of the context of the previous Appendix.

Respectfully submitted,

REVISION TO BY-LAWS COMMITTEE:

Frederick H. Voss, *Chairman*
L. Bancel LaFarge, *Vice Chairman*
Howard P. Bell
Charles Rockwell Ellis
Nathan R. Ginsburg
Olaf A. Madsen
Guerino Salerni
Harris A. Sanders
Harry Silverman
Leo Stillman
David F. N. Todd
Walter L. Watson
Samuel M. Kurtz
Joseph F. Addonizio

St. Ann's Home

(Continued from page 18)

guest rooms are private rooms, which we feel will not only provide the privacy to which our aged are entitled, but also will go a long way toward providing a home-like atmosphere and eliminating some of the institutional feeling characteristic of most similar homes in the past. Along with this concept is the privacy afforded by the private toilet rooms provided in each room. These toilet rooms have been designed especially for the use of wheel chair guests. The folding door can be opened from either end, and is so located that it will pass in the few inches between the wheel chair and the guest's feet when he is using the watercloset, leaving the wheel chair outside the toilet room. Bathing facilities for private rooms are in two common bathrooms because the aged require attendant bathing. Two areas are provided to permit mixed occupancy on each floor and to eliminate the necessity of robed traffic in the elevator area. There are two rooms on each resident floor which will accommodate two guests each. These are for the use of couples, or sisters, or brothers, or friends, who wish to live together. They are so placed near the main nursing station so that they can be used for intensive nursing wards, if the necessity for this service should develop.

There are forty-six beds on each residential floor, and they have been developed into a double nursing unit. By this, I mean that there is one central nursing unit containing the nurses' station, medication area, nurses' lounge and service core, serving two nursing units each of which has its own utility room and bathing area. During the day, each nursing unit will be operated by its own staff out of its own utility room and under the control of the charge nurse at the central nursing station. At night, this arrangement will allow for a reduced staff working out of the main nursing station to care for both nursing units. The orientation of both nursing units is northeast and southwest to allow for some sunlight into all bedrooms and also to eliminate the necessity for the guests to look at any other part of the institution when they are sitting in their rooms. We feel that in planning these floors to eliminate long cross walls exposed to the view of the guests we are again reducing the institutional feeling of the home and enhancing the feeling of individuality in the guest.

Each residential floor will also have three small lounges and three sun decks. This has been done rather than providing large solaria because we feel that large solaria are less homelike and more institutional than small lounges and sun decks. The aged

individual can relate himself more easily to small groups of people such as he is accustomed to in his own home rather than large groups such as might use a solarium.

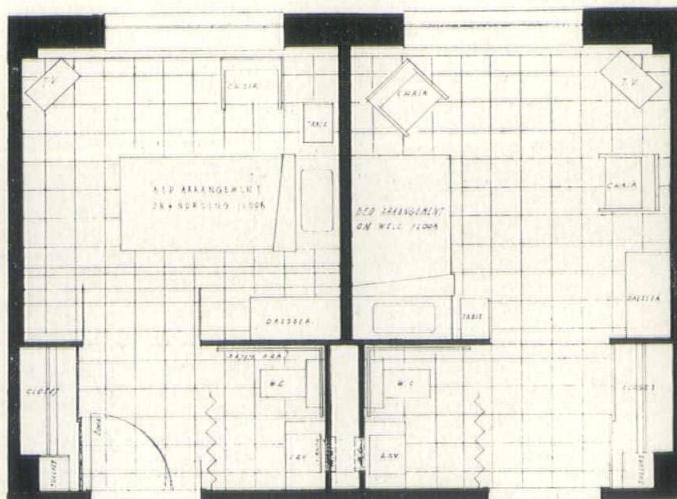
There is also a small dining room on each floor for the use of those guests who for one reason or another could not or should not use the main dining room. It is our intent that these small dining rooms provide the opportunity for these unusual cases to have their meals together in a social atmosphere rather than to be served in their rooms.

The ground floor and first floor of this building will house the service departments. The site is arranged to provide vehicular access to both levels. The main entrance and employees' entrance are on the first floor on the west side of the building, and the service entrance is on the ground floor on the east side of the building. Other areas which are housed on the ground floor also are at grade on the west and south sides of the building to provide direct access to outside terraces, picnic areas, etc.

The first floor contains, in addition to the main waiting room and elevator lobby with the usual information desk and communication center, a large administration area designed for the comfort and convenience of the guest as well as the staff, a medical section, snack bar, and the chapel. The medical section has been fully developed for the care of the chronically ill and it is in this department that we hope to develop a program for the medical care of our guests that should represent a real forward step.

The medical department is planned in three sections: medical, physical medicine, and medical services, all under the supervision of a medical director. The medical section contains two consultation rooms, two treatment rooms, X-ray, dental suite, psychiatrist's office and attendant reception.

TYPICAL SINGLE GUEST ROOMS



and record areas. The physical medicine section contains two hydrotherapy booths plus a Hubbard tank room, three thermotherapy booths and a full physical therapy gymnasium for the treatment and training of the physically handicapped plus the usual offices, reception, locker room and utility areas. The medical service section contains a laboratory, pharmacy, medical library and central sterile supply. Medical services are not quite as large as you might find in a general hospital because there is a large hospital right across the street, but it is large enough to handle the routine work in the home.

The main chapel is also on the first floor, and it is slightly removed from the main lobby of the building to retain a sense of "going out to church". It is attached to the building by a corridor lined with quiet activities; such as a multi-purpose room designed to serve as a meeting room for house committees, study clubs, and the music appreciation programs, as well as the main library and the chaplain's office. The chapel itself is specifically designed for the use of the aged and all the pews are designed for the use of only two, three, or four people to facilitate getting in and out of them. There is also an area especially designed for the use of wheel chair guests. It will accommodate a total of about 375 guests and staff at one time.

The ground floor contains the main dining room, recreation room, staff cafeteria, cocktail lounge, kitchen, barber shop, beauty shop, occupational therapy, guests' laundry, boiler room, main laundry, general store rooms, trunk storage, maintenance shops, receiving dock, and staff garages.

The main dining room is subdivided into small areas for the use of 24 or 28 people by low space dividers again to provide an atmosphere cognizant of the personal dignity and individuality of the guest. Waitress service will be provided, and there will be four guests at each table. The decor and atmosphere will be that of a high class hotel dining room complete with table cloths and carpeting.

The recreation room will also double as an auditorium with a portable stage and motion picture screen. It will be subdivided by movable game carts which will act as space dividers for card games.

etc., and will have direct access to outside terraces and recreational areas.

The trunk storage area is a very important thing in the home for the aged, and, therefore, has been placed in the general area of the dining room and recreation room. It has been designed so that the guest can go to his trunk and take out some of his treasured possessions and change the items in his room at will. The trunks are a treasured link with the past, and, therefore, have been made most accessible to the guest.

The guest laundry is another important morale builder in a home for the aged, for here the guest will find domestic size washers and dryers, so that he or she can wash out a few things that they do not feel they should send to the main laundry.

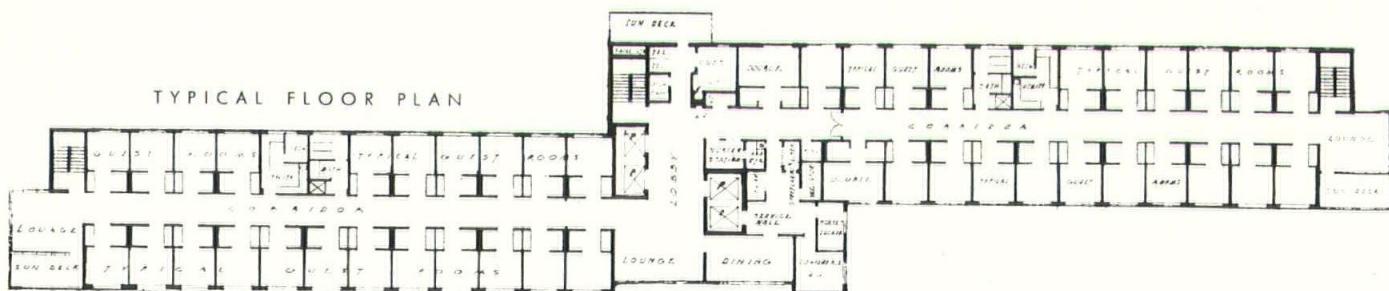
Of course, the barber shop and beauty shop are a necessity in any institution for long term care, and they are located directly off the elevator lobby on the ground floor to provide them with a hotel atmosphere.

There are two small stores on the ground floor for the disposition of articles of clothing and other things which are donated to the home. The prices will be extremely reasonable because the purpose is not to make money, but rather to provide an equitable arrangement for the distribution of such items, as well as providing the ladies with the opportunity to shop for something.

The site of the building is twenty-three acres of rolling land about three miles from downtown Rochester. It is on a bus line, and is across the street from a large general hospital. It is about five hundred feet from Rochester's new outer loop and will be easily available by bus or automobile from any part of the city of Rochester. The building will set back about seven hundred feet from the main street and will have as a back drop an existing woods complete with a stream.

A year and a half has been devoted to researching and planning this building which should be under construction contract by October first of this year. It has been a most rewarding experience architecturally to fuse the hospital concept, the housing concept, and the religious concept of the ageing into what we feel will be an important new building type.

TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN



NEW FRONTIERS FOR MARBLE

Americans who have visited the Taj Mahal have seen one ultimate expression of the use of marble. The moslem stone-masons, carvers and inlayers who accompanied the great Moguls during their conquest of northern India achieved this pinnacle of their art 300 years ago.

Byzantine forms and ornamentation notwithstanding, the great moslem treatments of marble in architecture were essentially clean and stark in design. Even the intricately carved screen walls of the "Little Taj" in Agra are startlingly modern in conception because of their geometric patterns. The almost universal use of marble by the Moguls marked the peak of this civilization.

In this mixture of ancient ideas with modern technology, marble—once the building material of emperors—has emerged as the new favorite of style-conscious housewives and budget-conscious business men. American-Italian contacts during the last war started a vogue for the good things of Italian living that shows no sign of diminishing. And, along with Italian pizza, dress styles and movie stars has come a new appreciation of decorative marble work—such as tables, desks and objects-of-art for home and offices. The Italian inspiration has been translated by skilled American marble craftsmen into beautiful furnishings that have revolutionized the ideas of modern decorators.

Recently, new developments have occurred in the marble industry that have already made marble economical for use in homes and promise to make it an important basic structural material for multi-story building.

This successful development opened up a whole new frontier for marble. The beautiful stone, sliced thin and made into tiles ranging from eight inches to a foot square, was made available for modern bathrooms, kitchens, floors and walls. The use of marble in this new form for floors was especially interesting to architects because of its adaptability to modern slab-type foundations and radiant heating.

Even while these new tiles, called Markwa tiles, were successfully invading the home building field during the last 3 years, Vermont Marble was at work on a project of even greater potential value to the construction industry. This was the development of a practical, low-cost panel, curtain and window-wall unit with a genuine marble facing.

Creating a completely practical and satisfactory curtain wall panel is no easy task. In fact,

many architects declare that it has yet to be done. Although the modern curtain wall represents a tremendous breakthrough in building technology and has been employed in hundreds of major new buildings, the art of such construction may still be in its infancy.

The ideal curtain wall must meet a score of exacting requirements, not the least of which are local and state building codes. Beautiful Lever House in New York, for example, is to the admirer in the street a light and airy combination of glass, marble and stainless steel. But behind the glass panels that cover the side of the building are inches of cinder block put in to comply with the New York City code. In many other buildings in the U.S., code restrictions have reduced the prime economic advantages of curtain walls: light weight and space saving.

Meeting these requirements were part of the task that faced Vermont Marble and Maul Macotta when they set about transforming marble for this use.

The new panel is an ingenious combination of new and proven materials and techniques. Although it can be made in numerous sizes and shapes, a typical panel measures four by five feet. Twenty marble squares, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick and a foot square, are permanently bonded to $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch asbestos cement board which in turn is bonded to rigid insulation and an interior wall panel also of cement board. The entire "sandwich" is mounted in an extruded, anodized aluminum frame which fastens to adjoining panels with an ingenious system of tongue-and-groove members and vinyl sealer strips.

These marble-faced panels are light in weight—less than $10\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per square foot. They have a satin finish that makes them practically maintenance-free. They are self-caulking, heat reflecting and heat resisting.

Their rigid construction eliminates the danger of bending or buckling in use, a matter of considerable interest to architects. Yet the joints allow for the expansion and contraction requirements of large walls.

The marble facing provides a wide range of interesting natural designs and colors, including black and white. These combine with the extruded frames, which also can be made in various colors, to create an almost unlimited variety of architec-

(Continued on page 40)

Rehabilitation Building

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

KING AND KING, *Architects*

Recently completed, the new Rehabilitation Center built in connection with the existing Syracuse University Hospital, contains a modern complete out-patient rehabilitation facility together with an Emergency suite for the Hospital. The new building is connected to the existing hospital through an enclosed passageway at a grade entrance.

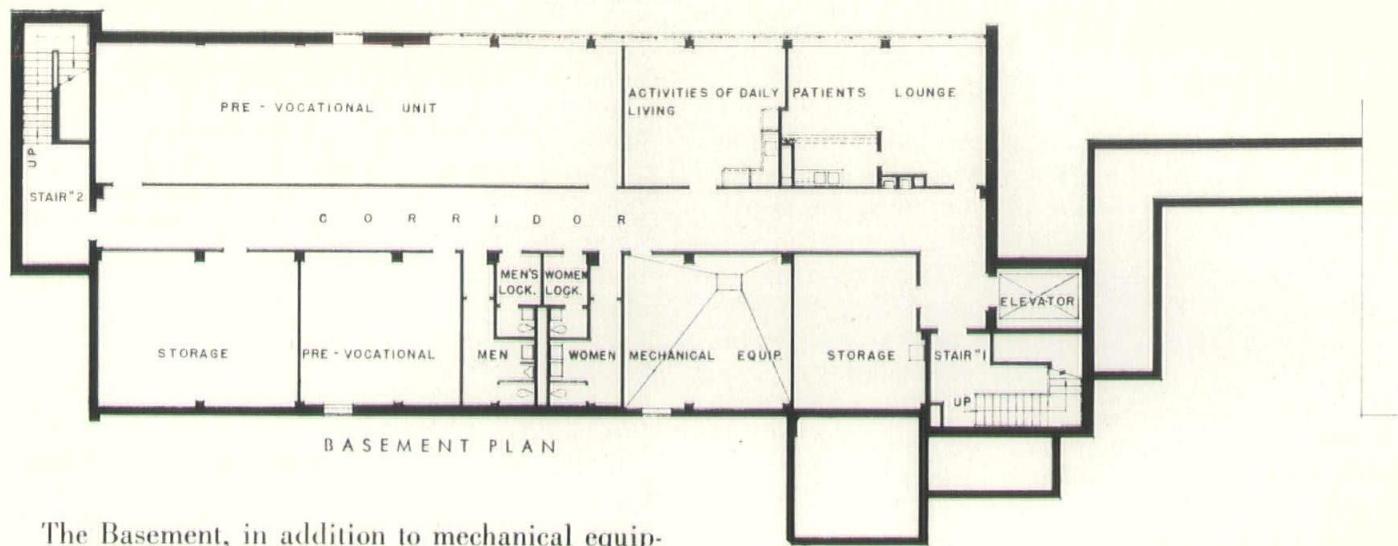
Built with Federal assistance under the Hill-Burton Act, administered by the New York Joint Hospital Survey and Planning Commission, the building, containing 25,016 square feet, was completed at a cost of \$486,239.00, or a unit cost of \$19.44 per square foot. The above figures include General Construction, Plumbing, Heating & Ventilating, Electric and Elevator. Contracts for this

work were let in August 1957 and the building was ready for occupancy in March 1959. Site work and movable equipment were included in other contracts.

The building has a reinforced concrete frame with concrete joist floor and roof system. Heating is by forced hot water, using a heat exchanger and steam from a central steam plant. The Minor Operating Room and Fracture Room of the emergency suite are air conditioned.

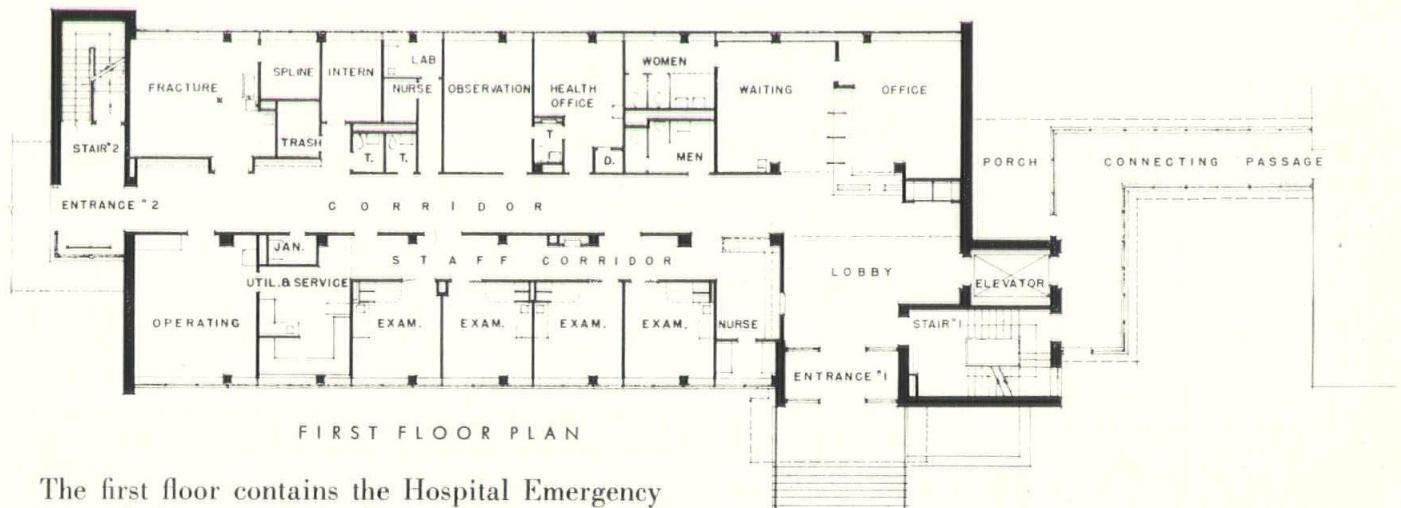
The exterior end walls of the building are brick while the spandrels under the aluminum windows are of Indiana limestone. Field stone steps and planting boxes are used at the main entrance.





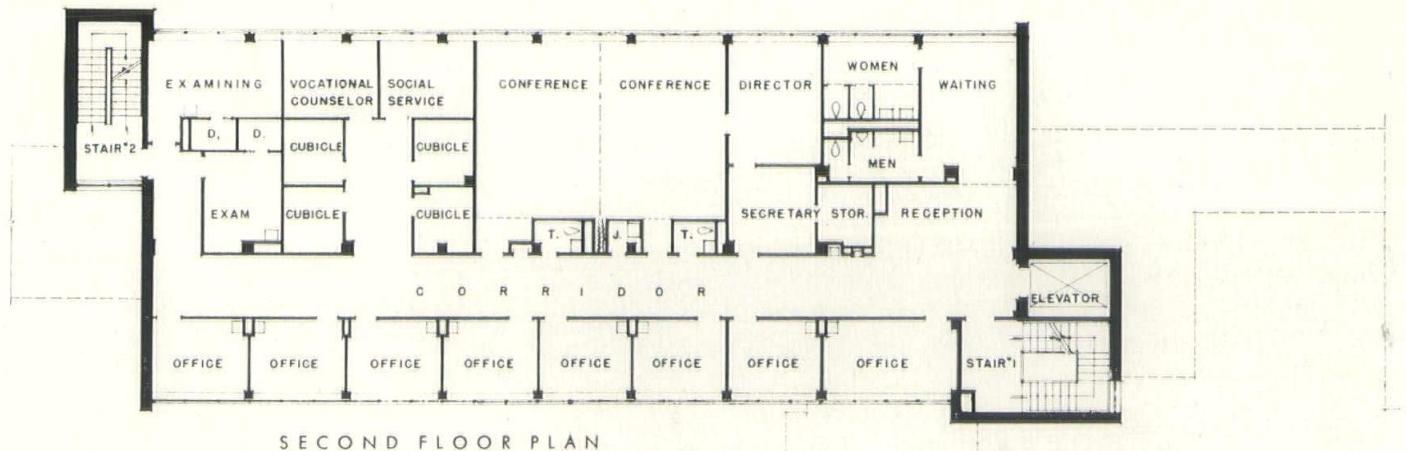
The Basement, in addition to mechanical equipment rooms and storage, contains the Patients' Lounge and Snack Bar and includes facilities for

teaching the routine activities of daily living and pre-vocational training.



The first floor contains the Hospital Emergency suite, including an air conditioned Fracture room, Splint room and Minor Operating room. In conjunction with these facilities are a utility and serv-

ice room, examining rooms, observation room, nurses' station, toilets, office and waiting room.



Contained on the second floor are staff office—examining rooms, conference rooms and the office suite of the director, public toilets and waiting space.

Continued on page 41

Deaconess Hospital

(Continued from page 16)

trative offices grouped around an open air court as well as the main kitchen, cafeteria and snack bar. The existing adjacent building to house the obstetrical department at this level.

The *second* floor contains two nursing units of 27 beds each and connects with existing surgery. Central supply and a pediatric unit will be incorporated in the existing building at this level.

The *third* floor is similar to the second with plans for a future "constant care" unit constructed on the roof of the existing building.

The *fourth* floor is for chronic patients and provides two nursing units with special provisions for the aged and infirm.

The *fifth* and *sixth* floors are identical to the second and third.

A typical nurses unit consists of three private rooms and twelve semi-private rooms with *joining* toilet facilities. A nurses station is located in the center of each unit with treatment rooms and utility rooms adjacent.

The building is a concrete frame building supported on caissons to rock. Metal curtain wall backed with masonry with a two hour rating from the east and west elevations and the north and south elevations constructed of brick.

In general the building is heated with a radiant metal pan ceiling using solid pans in bedrooms, etc., to avoid any possibility of spread of infection and the perforated acoustic pans in corridors.

Bed prices indicate a per square foot cost of \$23.00 which includes kitchen equipment, case-work and built-in dressers and wardrobes, as well as replacing existing boilers and modernizing the entire heating system.

Mid-West School Buildings

By MALCOLM B. MOYER

In a motor trip covering over 4500 miles which began in Syracuse, New York and crossed Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota, the construction of school houses was of great interest. Of course, the older buildings were multi-storied — mostly two. Several had ceiling heights of at least 16 feet with double hung sash, pressed face brick and cut stone trim. Standing up in the prairie, they appeared quite "monumental".

Few of these buildings had been added to. In general, new single story buildings of the general design, extant in New York State, have been erected

on separate sites to house the expanding school population. These uniformly had multi-purpose rooms of about 18 to 20 foot clear height with classrooms of about 10 foot clear height.

The floor to stool heights were about three feet. Instead of the "Bands of Glass" which have marked our recent New York State Schools, there were sections of masonry masking the columns which supported the roofs. Between these were placed the light admitting areas, made up of an upper section of glass bricks about 3'-8" high, below which were two strips of continuous sash. The upper strip was of fixed sash, with the lower strip swinging inward.

Below the windows, the sections which finished the wall was usually pierced with the rectangular opening of a unit ventilator.

This sort of construction will save about 27% of the heat loss of that which would be sustained if the continuous bands of glass type of walls were used.

The cost of washing windows which has brought up school maintenance costs quite noticeably will be about 67% less.

Since artificial light is invariably used in classrooms of every type during occupancy, washing the glass bricks once a year is sufficient.

The use of forty foot chimneys projecting upwards thru the classroom section seems like bad planning.

In our own practice, we use induced draft with stub stacks or try to have the chimney placed against the general purpose room wall—to keep it well supported and inconspicuous.

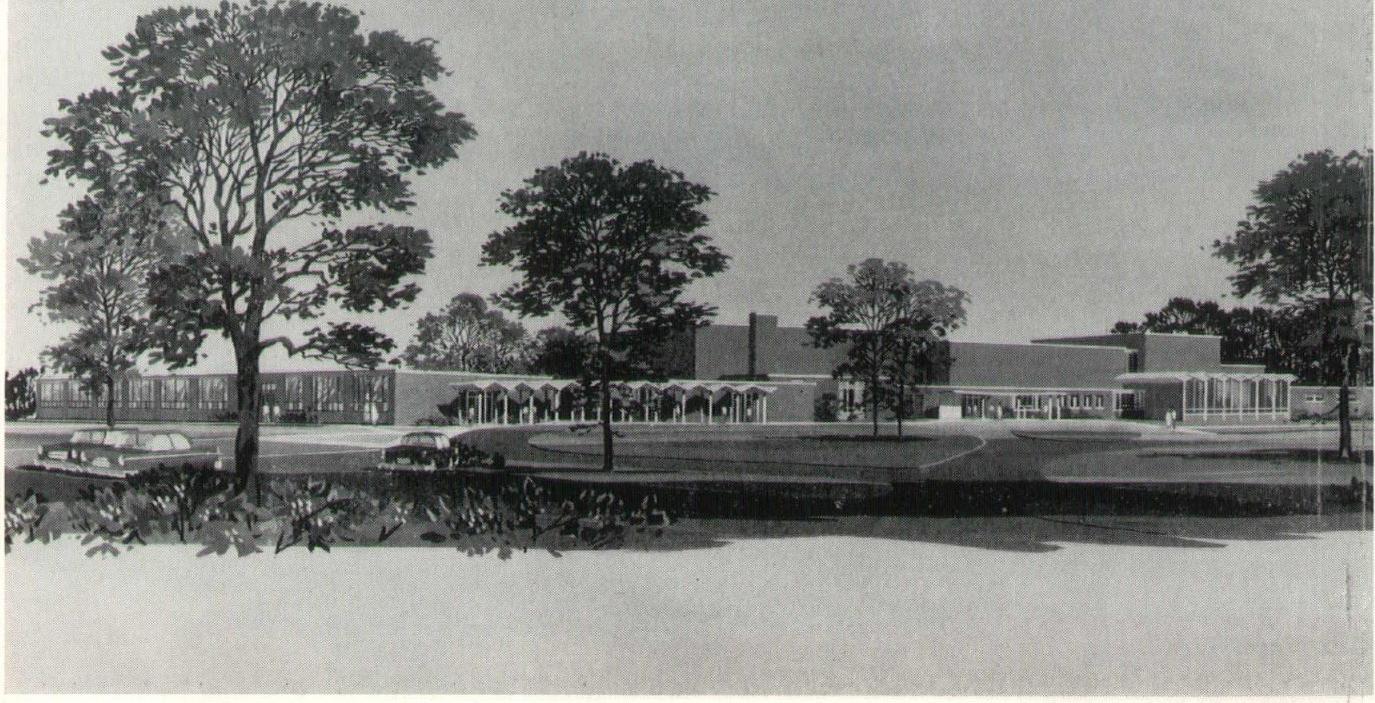
School programs which include swimming pools are being rejected by the voters in most of the places visited. A more critical examination of proposed plans and programs by taxpayers is apparent.

The need for more schoolrooms seems to be widespread in the territory visited, but the successful designs to meet this need must embody sound utilization of space and economical treatment of construction.

In order to make the Brick Companies ad more attractive, a new layout in color was designed by us. In the haste to get this new layout in the May-June issue the name of the project, and the Architects' names were inadvertently omitted. For this we apologize.

It was: P.S. No. 289 at St. Mark's St., N.E. corner of Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. The architects were Coffin & Coffin.

The Publisher



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Left to right: Robert M. Cutler, F.A.I.A. New York Chapter, A.I.A. John Noble Richards, F.A.I.A. President The American Institute of Architects.



Harry M. Prince, F.A.I.A. President New York State Association of Architects, and Mrs. Prince. U.S. Plywood Products

The Convention comet of the American Institute of Architects, in its annual orbit, came in out of the stratosphere and illuminated the sleepy atmosphere of New Orleans with the incandescence caused by the friendly friction of the delegates with the many objectives. Warming up with the deliberations of the A.C.S.A., the N.C.A.R.B. and the Board of Directors of the Institute on the weekend before Monday, the first day of the Convention, it began to glow with the arrival of the delegates to the convention atmosphere.

They began arriving on Monday at the Hotel Roosevelt, the old Grunwald to those of you who have been in New Orleans around World War I days—and in spite of pre-registration, there were crowds around the desk. The way to the registration led through the exhibition space. There, the effort and money spent to bring visually to architects new advances in building materials and construction, helped to repay one for the time lost, and expense, of attending a Convention. Much evidence of the accelerated use of tile on exteriors, laminated timber construction, new plumbing shapes, and other items too

Left to right: Harry M. Prince, F.A.I.A. President New York State Association of Architects. Bancel L. LaFarge, President New York Chapter, A.I.A. Trevor W. Rogers, Regional Director, New York Regional District, A.I.A.



numerous to mention. One particularly interesting one was of Hypalon by Dupont, a roof coating in colors, with many other uses. It appears to be an answer to the problem of an economical traffic top for smooth decks, something we have been looking for for sometime.

Monday afternoon was the meeting of Chapter Presidents, opened by A.I.A. President Richards, and conducted by Paul Hunter, Chairman of the National Committee on Chapter Affairs. There the Presidents compared notes and discussed matters of chapter administration.

Monday evening was the always sumptuous cocktail party of the F. W. Dodge Corp., at the New Orleans Country Club. We missed Mr. Holden's place in the receiving line but the new officials did well in upholding his precepts of hospitality.

After the cocktail party, many groups went down to the old French Quarter, and passing from one gay spot to another, viewed the old trellaged architecture with an appreciation made increasingly puce-colored by an occa-

Left to right: Alexander C. Robinson, III, F.A.I.A. Cleveland, Past Chancellor; Roy F. Larson, F.A.I.A., Philadelphia, Chancellor, The College of Fellows, The American Institute of Architects, New Orleans, 1959.



HIGHLIGHTS OF Photography courtesy of



Matthew W. Del Gaudio, F.A.I.A. Past President New York State Association of Architects, and Mrs. Del Gaudio.



Michael L. Radoslovich, F.A.I.A. and Mrs. Radoslovich, New York.

NEW ORLEANS

Jimmie Gambaro, Recorder

sional absinthe. New Orleans jazz, an occasional glimpse of beautiful gardens through wrought iron gates and doorways, and finally a trip to the "Morning Call" for some real coffee and croissants before gratefully going to bed.

Meeting old friends Tuesday morning at breakfast, with some joker trying to slice a ripe mango and pass it around as a sample for those who had never tasted the voluptuous fruit.

The convention opened on time Tuesday morning with an invocation long enough for each delegate to have a good portion and some left over. Welcome speeches by our President, the President of the New Orleans Chapter, and a most arresting welcome by DeLesseps Morrison, Mayor of New Orleans. His anecdotes spiced an interesting account, illustrated by slides, of what they are doing in New Orleans for civic improvement.

The keynote address by Edward Stone, we hope you will take the opportunity to read, when it comes out in the Journal.

Edmund R. Purves, F.A.I.A. Executive Director The American Institute of Architects, and Mrs. Purves, Washington, D.C. In background: Carlos Contreras, Hon. F.A.I.A. Mexico.

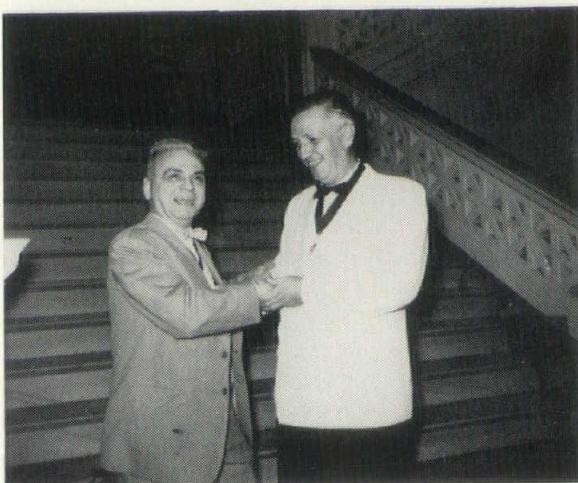


Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Paul Thiry read a treatise on Total Design. There was much meat in what he wrote but it lost considerably in the monotone of the reading. The weather was very hot in New Orleans during the Convention and the sharp change coming in from sweltering streets to the deliciously cooled auditorium was enough to put one to sleep under even stimulating conditions. One could see even our Vice President stealing a short nap, proving the somnolence of the ambiance.

The Wednesday business session was handled with dispatch by the Institute President and all of the items of the Boards report were received with little change.

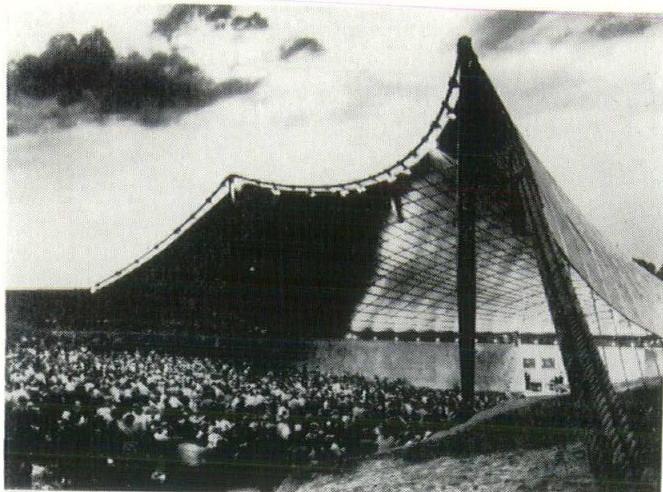
The Wednesday morning seminar, headed by Mr. Anshen, was peppy and full of punch. The three speakers related color, temperature and light as factors in design. Julian Garnsey handled color. Lovic Herrington covered temperatures, and Standley McCandless, with the usual pun on his name, Mr. McFootcandle, spoke on light. It was well illustrated, brought forth much discussion and we hope you get a chance to read these reports when they are reproduced in the Journal.

E. James Gambaro, F.A.I.A. New York, Recorder for the 1959 Convention. John Noble Richards, F.A.I.A. Toledo, President The American Institute of Architects.



Sidney Myer Music Bowl Selected For R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl, Melbourne, Australia, was selected by a jury of the American Institute of Architects (in Washington, D.C.) to receive the 1959 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for the best use of aluminum in architecture.



Soaring Music Bowl. Aluminum roof seems ready to fly off in the dusk. Aluminum roof provides perfect acoustics for symphony orchestra.

This acre-sized aluminum umbrella band shell, which seats 2,100 people under cover, was picked for its contribution to architecture by the development of a superior skin (of aluminum) for a two-way cable roof.



Recipients of the 1959 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award L. to R.: Tom Gates, Barry Patten, Roy Simpson, Balcombe Griffiths, and Tom Freeman. John Freeman, the sixth architect of the firm of Yuncken, Freeman Brothers, Griffiths & Simpson, was not available when this picture was taken.

The Reynolds award, international in scope and awarded annually, consists of a \$25,000 honorarium and a sculpture in aluminum created each year by a different distinguished American artist.

The Music Bowl was designed by the Melbourne architectural firm of Yuncken, Freeman Brothers, Griffiths and Simpson. Barry B. Patten of the firm was most responsible for the design.

Henderson Moves South

The Publications Committee and all members of the New York State Association will greatly miss the assistance of Warren L. Henderson, who for several years has written the "Among the Constituents" column for Empire State Architect. Mr. Henderson has been associated with the firm of Cole and



WARREN L. HENDERSON

Cappuccilli in Syracuse and is now with Pullara, Bowen and Watson, Architects and Engineers, 2910 Grand Central Avenue, Tampa, Florida.

Many thanks, Warren, for what you have done for us and we wish you success with your new associates.

New Frontiers for Marble

(Continued from page 33)

turally pleasing patterns for modern wall construction.

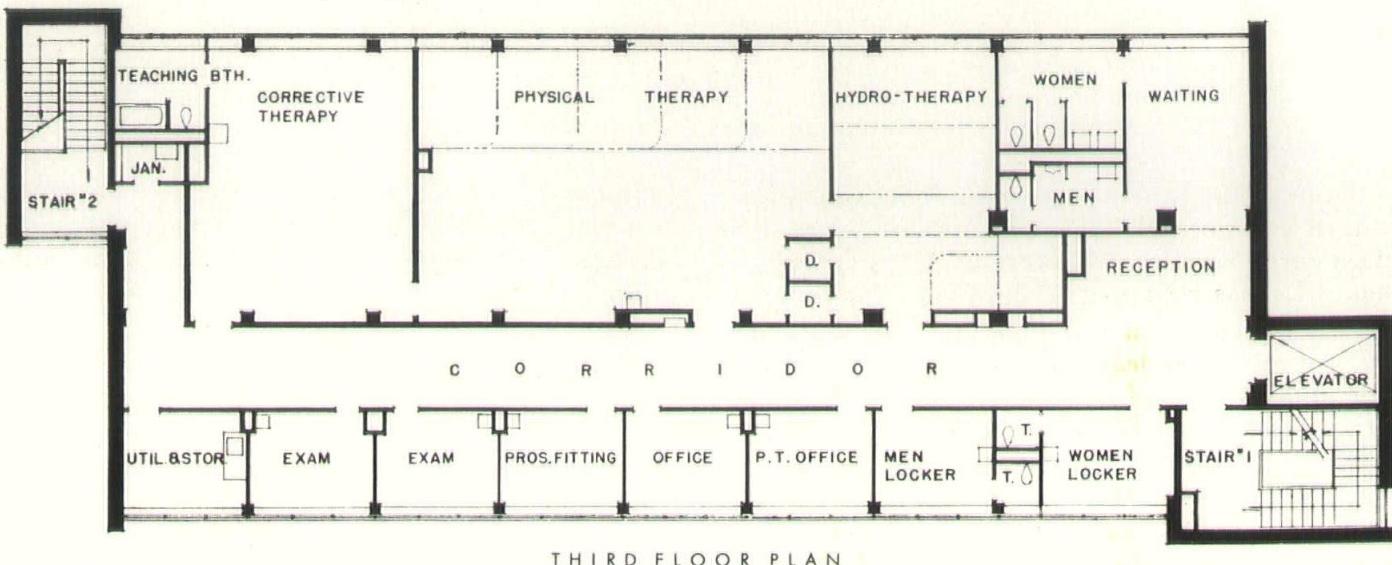
From a practical standpoint also marble possesses several desirable characteristics. It resists extremely high temperatures and is almost impervious to moisture, more so in fact, than any other building stone. Where they have not been destroyed by acts of man, marble structures of ancient times endure to this day.

Among the Constituents

Until further notice all Chapter and Society news items shall be addressed to Thomas O. Morin, 133 East Avenue, Rochester 4, New York.

Rehabilitation Building
Syracuse University Hospital

Continued from page 35



The third floor facilities are comprised of the Corrective Therapy suite exercise room and includes also a teaching bath room. There is also a Physical therapy room and Hydro therapy room, containing a Hubbard tank and two extremities tanks. There are also office-examining rooms, a fit-

ting room, a utility room, toilets, lockers and a waiting room.

The prime purpose of this facility is to rehabilitate the handicapped patient such that he may accomplish the rudimentary activities of daily living.

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CURTAIN WALL -- AS GOOD AS YOU MAKE IT

BY RALPH L. MCKENZIE

President, Metal Curtain Wall Division

of the

National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers

Approximately ten years ago, American architecture experienced the application of metal and glass curtain walls which were in effect, the refinement of ideas advanced in the past.

This advancement was in itself, a breathtaking venture to say the least. It was both bold in design and application and courageous in the use of materials and methods which had not enjoyed the benefits of normal improvements by advancing through the portals of time.

Since the initiation of this concept made a few years ago, many projects have been completed — some highly successful, some unsuccessful, some bordering on either depending upon what you wish to consider and on how you wish to look at it. This, of course, relates to the metal wall work. On the whole, however, substantial strides have been made, not only in the field of architectural design but in the field of research and development as well.

The few years involved have enabled architects, designers and fabricators to experience normal childhood problems that are associated with anything as new and as involved as metal curtain wall construction. Problems of expansion and contraction, dissimilar materials, water, air and dust penetration, are merely a few items which have displayed in no uncertain way that a good working knowledge of metal fabricating is not any assurance that a satisfactory job will result, as free from adverse performance as possible. Also, it has become quite clear that traditional practices and precedents must be set aside to some degree, for such practices can have a decided interference with obtaining of the specified wall system.

Although a process of evolution is bringing maturity to the metal curtain wall field, there are still areas requiring attention. One of these is the specifications. Without attempting to delve into the question of specifications as such, allow us to mention that presently there are shortcomings, and to offer one practicable method of overcoming them.

The field of metal curtain wall work has received, and still is receiving more abuse than it deserves. Metal curtain work is not entirely an item competing with the cost of traditional materials — it is a question of desirability on the part of architect or owner. There are definite items of

advantage incurred by the application of metal curtain wall. However, as in most anything materialistic, advantages can be destroyed by disappointing experiences through malfunctioning metal wall systems.

What constitutes a good metal wall system?

A broad question deserving a broad answer, however, the following may be a few points:

1. It must reflect the design established by the architects.

2. It must be entirely functional — weather integrity a basic necessity.

How do you obtain a good metal wall system?

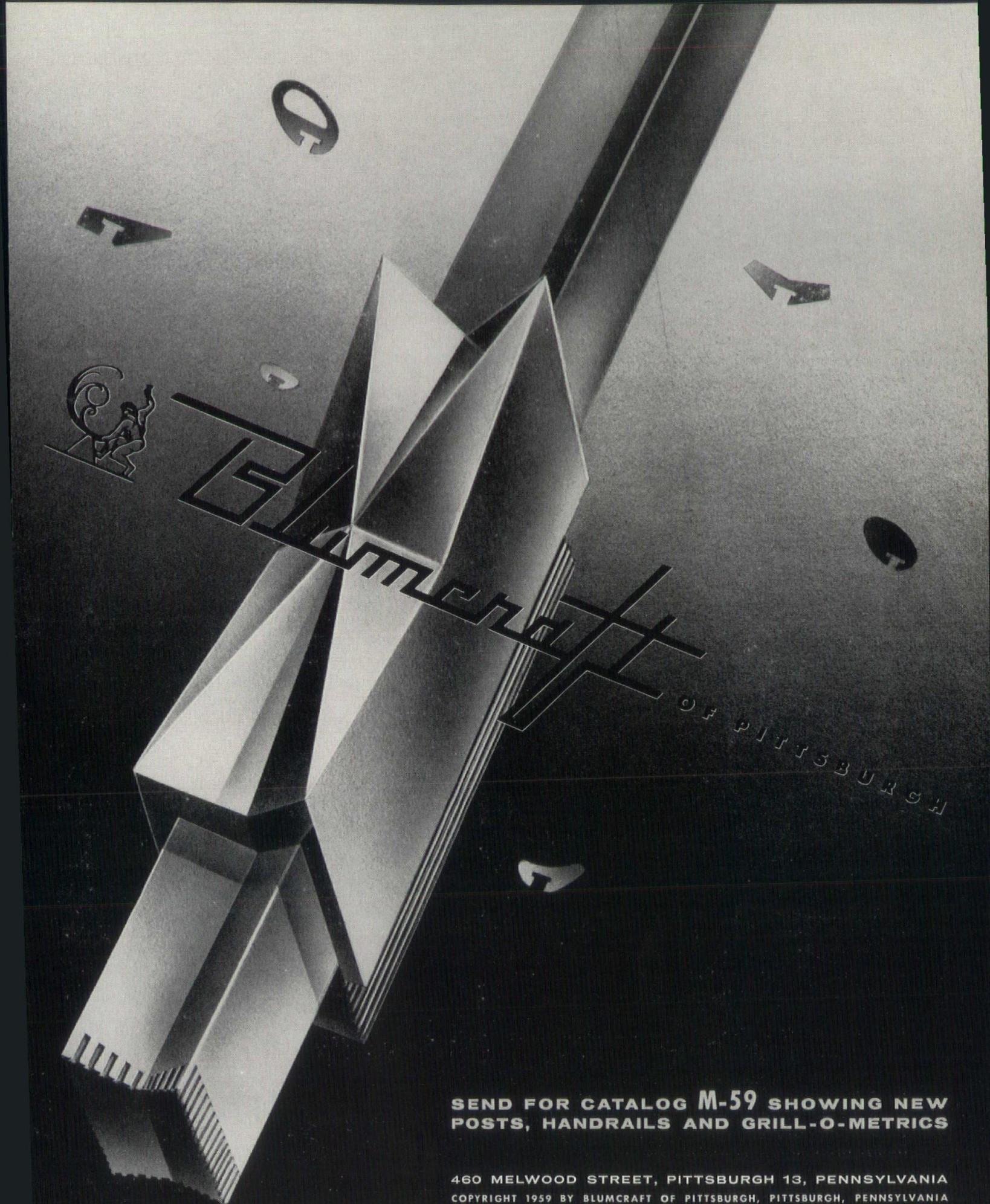
Basically this probably can be answered by stating that your specifications must be specific and must be arrived at in full recognition of the problems which are known to exist.

Regardless of your philosophy concerning the advisability of streamlining specifications, there are six basic headings which should always be included namely: Scope of the work, Contractor's Responsibility, Performance Requirements, Materials, Workmanship and Guarantee. Elementary you say! — we agree, however, you would be surprised at the lengths to which we sometimes go to have these basic points clarified and understood.

The *Scope of the Work* should, of course, explicitly state both the work included and the work *not* included. Among that included are usually the anchor assemblies, grid framing or sheathing, windows, spandrel panels, insulation, sealants, flashing, louvers and sun-shading. Interior trim in conjunction with the wall is often a debatable item, requiring careful examination as to the trades involved. Work normally done by carpenters, masons, or the sheet metal trades should, as a rule, be excluded. In general, where responsibility is transferred from one sub to another, all items should be given special attention, so that the transfer of responsibility can be orderly and done in such a manner as to permit minimum confusion and maximum efficiency.

Contractor's Responsibility is a tentative term, and perhaps a poor choice for a heading, but it has to do with the necessity of having a proper struc-

(Continued on page 40)



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CURTAIN WALL

(Continued from page 42)

ture to which to attach the metal wall. The matter of allowable tolerances in the structural frame of the building is of utmost importance, and has probably been the subject of as much heated controversy as any other curtain wall problem. The wall contractor should be charged with examining his conditions carefully *before* starting erection and reporting unsatisfactory conditions then, instead of discovering them when the work is well under way.

Performance Requirements of the wall should be clearly stated, as an essential guide to the fabricator in his choice of details. Local building code requirements in respect to wind load, allowable deflections and fire resistance should be stated. In specifying tests as proof of performance, keep in mind that the cost of such tests is borne by the fabricator and are included by him in his bid. If such tests are not really necessary, they should not be called for. In addition to wind load tests, it is also possible, as you know, to test for air and water infiltration, heat flow and condensation. Test facilities vary in size, though, and they are not too plentiful at best, so it will always be wise to check into these points before writing them into the specification. Most important — regardless of the methods used to verify compliance with performance standards, once such standards are established, they should be strictly adhered to until the building is completed.

The *Materials* section of the specifications will probably be the longest. In this section you must be specific, and with the guidance of reliable fabricators and suppliers, you can be. It is not sufficient, for instance, to call for a "weatherproof and durable finish" on aluminum, or simply a "neoprene" gasket. These terms are subject to a wide range of interpretation, depending on the honesty of the

bidding, and simply opens the gate for cheap competition.

Finishes and materials can make a big difference in the cost of a metal curtain wall job, and if you want a good job you must take the pains to spell out exactly what you want.

With adequate performance standards set forth in the preceding section, it is unnecessary to specify all gages and fabrication techniques in this section. In fact, gages are usually better shown on the drawings, and to some extent should be left to the decision of the fabricator. Fabrication techniques will vary with the facilities and practices of the individual fabricators, and the precise methods should be left to their discretion, as long as they accept the responsibility of meeting the specified standards of performance and appearance. Incidentally, if exposed screws are unacceptable, this fact should certainly be stipulated in the specifications.

The final section of the specifications, the *Guarantee*, is probably the most controversial at present, but it is nonetheless important. The minimum requirement is one year from the date of the owner's acceptance, conforming with the guarantee required of the General Contractor under the terms of the AIA Standard Contract Form. At least one of the larger fabricators, however, in the printed guide specifications issued for the suggested use of architects, states that "the manufacturer and erector of the curtain wall shall guarantee the — wall — to be weathertight and free of leaks for a period of two years. The weatherstripping shall be guaranteed for a period of five years."

In considering this question, it should be remembered that the best guarantee an owner can have is the integrity of the fabricator who does the work. If the fabricator is one of those who developed the wall details with the architect, there will be a minimum chance of failure. It is usually the com-



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pany which submits a bid and details the wall without knowing all of the background conditions which is likely to get into trouble. There are more than 70 companies listed in Sweets Catalog as curtain wall manufacturers.

It stands to reason that the financial and technical capabilities of these firms will vary. Assuming that they all *want* to do a good job, it is still a fact that the lack of knowledge and experience can result in mistakes by some of them, and the lack of capital can prevent adequate repair or replacement of defective material.

Of these 70-odd companies, though, there *are* many who *do* have both the necessary competence and the financial stature to stand solidly back of their work. These firms have a substantial investment themselves in the success of the curtain wall industry, and they are more vulnerable than anyone else to the stigma of poor performance. This self-interest, plus the ability to support it with dollars, is the best possible guarantee you can have.

Another important point is that the guarantee you require must be consistent with the latitude you allow the manufacturer. Some architects take the attitude, "I insist that you build the wall exactly as I tell you, but you must guarantee that it will work perfectly." Now obviously, this is not only unfair, but absurd. If you expect a bona fide guarantee, you must permit the fabricator some leeway to use his own judgment, within the limits of required performance and acceptable appearance.

The final point concerns the bidding procedure. With a clear-cut and definite specification the architect can be reasonably certain that the Owner will receive what he is paying for, but he can protect his interests still more effectively by asking for Base-Bid proposals. This means that instead of the all-too-common vague specifications, full of loopholes and permitting virtually a "bidders' choice" approach, all materials, performance and workmanship are explicitly defined and base bids are requested on the basis of a single manufacturer's product. Changes and substitutions may still be proposed by the contractor in making his bid, but the proposed alternate must also be specifically defined, and the price for it is quoted as an additional or reduction to the base bid.

In recent months, many groups interested in the construction business have become increasingly concerned with the weaknesses and hazards of bid-peddling, and several of these organizations, such as the Producers' Council the AIA and the Construction Specifications Institute, are spearheading an intensive study of the problem and promoting a

campaign for improvement. The most important and effective means yet advocated by these groups for protecting the architect and his client in this "Base-Bid" system.

The specification is, in some respects, like any law; it is only as good as its enforcement. Just as with laws, rigid and honest enforcement is usually rewarded with greater respect. In the case of the architect's specifications, this respect will result in top quality workmanship, both in the factory and at the site.

Well-written specifications, based on stipulated performance rather than on generalities can be more easily enforced, because they affect all fabricators alike. It rests with the architect to see that the standards asked for are observed. It is he who establishes the quality level for his project, and if he is lax in enforcing his specifications or in supervising the job, the building that results may be disappointing. A clear and complete set of specifications, on the other hand, developed with the co-operation of competent fabricators, followed by fair bidding, and implemented by careful supervision, will result in a building that faithfully reproduces the design concept and enhances the reputation of the architect.—This is the result we are all seeking.

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Names . . . IN THE NEWS

Todd Elected New C.S.I. President

David F. M. Todd of Ballard, Todd and Snibbe, New York architects, has been elected the new president of the Construction Specifications Institute.

Todd, graduated from Dartmouth in 1937 and received his degree in architecture from the University of Michigan in 1941.

A native of Ohio, Todd now resides in New York. He has served in the Army with Ordnance Equipment Intelligence Division.

He was Chairman of the Office Practice Committee of the N.Y. Chapter of the A.I.A. and Chairman of the National Technical Committee of the C.S.I.

Prosper Parkerton was elected vice president; William Lukacs, secretary and David Goldstein, treasurer. Directors elected were Francis L. Frybergh, Herman Gailing, Irving Kass and Arthur Newbould.

Architect Honored

New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects—Francis Keally, architect, has been elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, in the architectural class. He is one of two associates elected this year, the second being Ben Kamihiro, in the painter class.

A past president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of

In Memorium

Harris H. Murdock Dies

Harris H. Murdock, architect and chairman of New York City's Board of Standards and Appeals since 1932, died recently of a cerebral hemorrhage in Richmond Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Virginia.

The seventy-nine year old native of Cambridge, Mass. was appointed to the chairmanship of the zoning regulatory body by Mayor Joseph V. McKee during the Seabury investigation into municipal corruption.

Mayor McKee announced he had selected the "best qualified" man in the city, ignoring political considerations. Murdock was re-appointed in 1956 by Mayor Wagner.

Architects and the Municipal Art Society of New York, Mr. Keally is president of the Fine Arts Federation of New York and chairman of the Committee to Preserve American Art.

Epstein Elected President Of Brooklyn A.I.A.

Herbert Epstein, 36, partner in the firm of Adolph Goldberg Associates, has been elected president of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; the youngest in the Chapter's 65 year history. Epstein previously served as vice president, secretary and as chairman of several committees.

He is also a director of the New York Society of Architects and the Brooklyn Architects Scholarship Foundation. During World War II he served in Europe with a Ranger Infantry Battalion.

Charles M. Spindler, president of the Architect's Council of New York, was elected vice president. Joseph V. Franco and Anthony J. Amendola have been reelected secretary and treasurer respectively. Directors elected are Andrew Di Camillo, David N. Cybul, I. Donald Weston, Karl E. Blomberg and Stanley W. Prowler.

In addition to Mr. Epstein, many of the officers and directors are in their 30's, in keeping with the Chapter's policy of encouraging active participation and service by the younger architect.

Harry W. McConnell Joins Firm

Kiff, Colean, Voss & Souder, Architects, The Office of York & Sawyer, have announced the admission to general partnership of the firm, John W. Franklin and Harry W. McConnell, former associate members of the firm.

Mr. Franklin, the son of L. M. Franklin, a former partner, graduated from Princeton University in 1934 and attended the architectural school of New York University. He entered the employ of York & Sawyer in 1937, and has been with this firm continuously since that date. He became an associate in 1953.

Mr. McConnell graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1931. After four years of military service with the Corps of Engineers, he entered the employ of the Office of York & Sawyer in 1946, and became an associate in 1953.

Mr. McConnell resides at Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., where he serves as chairman of the Architectural Review Board. He is a past president of the Westchester Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and a former director of the New York State Association of Architects, Inc.

Long Island Society Chapter

Paul Jagow, F.A.I.A. invited the members of The Long Island Society Chapter, A.I.A. to a buffet dinner at his home, Friday, June 5, 1959. Irving M. Saunders showed films of his recent European trip. This is the last meeting of the season. Please plan to attend.

Max Horn, 72 Architect

Services for Max Horn, 72, architect and electrical engineer, were held in May at the Riverside funeral home, 12-50 Central Ave., Far Rockaway.

Mr. Horn, who lived at 11-59 Beach Ninth St., Far Rockaway, died in Flower-Fifth Ave. Hospital. He developed electrical control mechanisms for warships during World War II. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1910.

Surviving are his wife, Mollie; a daughter, Mrs. Deborah Morgenstern; three grandchildren and three sisters.

The 1959 Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award

Nominations are open for the 1959 Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award, presented annually to an Architect, or *any other person*, for having rendered outstanding service within the previous five (5) years for the benefit of the architectural profession.

Rules governing the Award as follows:

- 1) A nomination may only be submitted by a constituent organization of the New York State Association of Architects.
- 2) A request for information concerning the Award should be directed to the Committee Chairman, address 384 East 149th Street, New York 55, N. Y.
- 3) The name and qualifications of nominee should be in the hands of the Committee not later than Monday, October 5, 1959, in a sealed envelope, addressed as follows:

Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award Committee
c/o New York Society of Architects
101 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

and add in the lower left-hand corner of envelope: "Nomination for Award."

THE COMMITTEE

Matthew Del Gaudio
Simeon Heller
Fred L. Liebman
Harry M. Prince
Richard Roth
George J. Cavalieri, Chairman

1959 N.Y.S.A.A. Convention

Whiteface Inn
Lake Placid, N.Y.
October 8 - 9 - 10

Westchester Chapter — Host

Charles Thompson Of Bayley Co. Retires

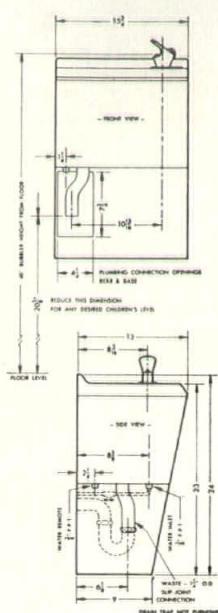
Charles H. Thompson, general manager of sales and distribution of The William Bayley Co., Springfield, Ohio, has announced his retirement at the age of 68. He will make his residence at Los Altos, California.

Mr. Thompson has served the firm in various important capacities for 42-years. He has also served as a di-

rector of the Steel Window Institute and the Aluminum Window Manufacturers Association.

Well-known in professional circles for his contributions in developing markets for metal windows, Mr. Thompson is also listed in the Midwest edition of "Who's Who in Industry".

He will be succeeded by E. G. Gebhardt, who will assume his responsibilities for conduct of window sales for The William Bayley Company.

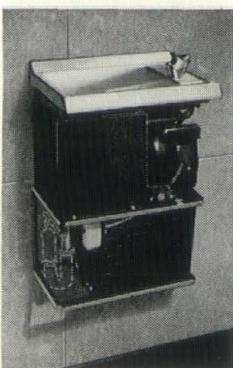


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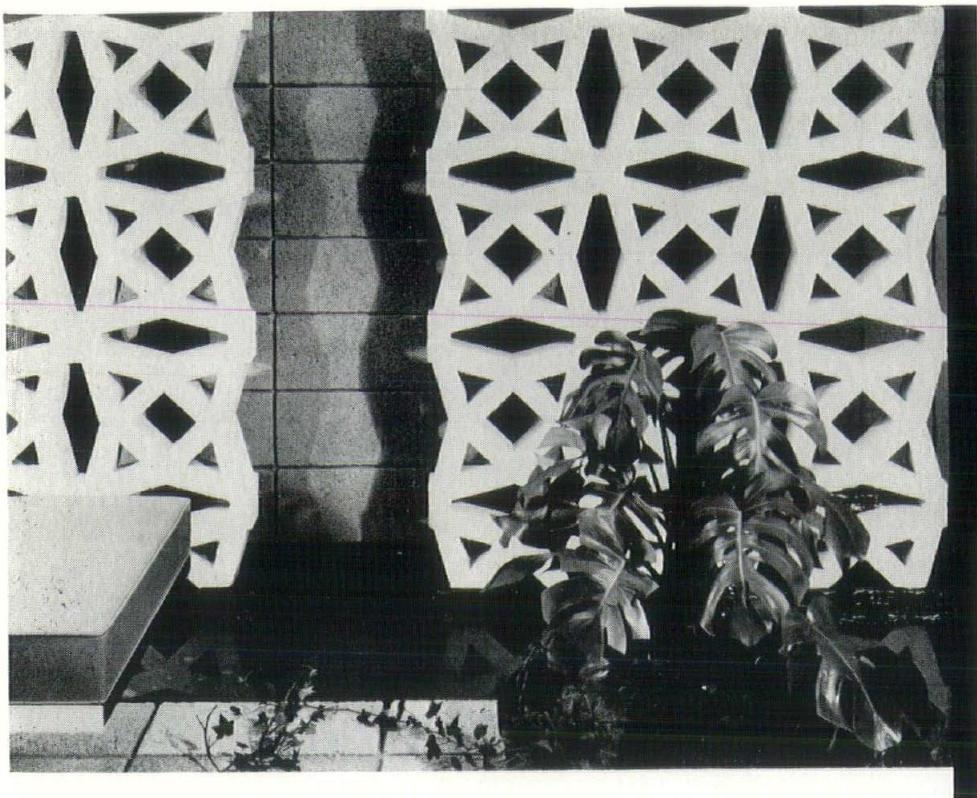
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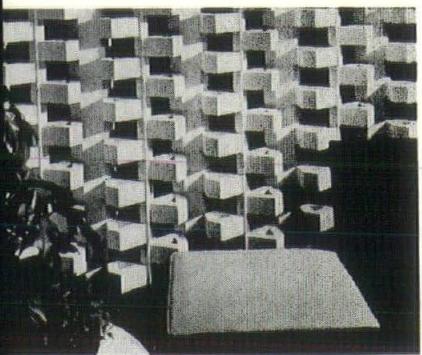
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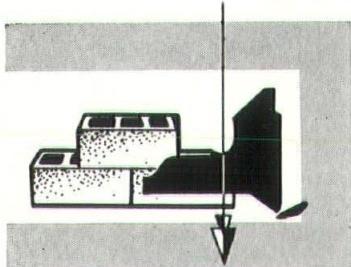


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Ironbound Continuous Strip Floor of 33/32" thick edge-grain maple in Trinity School Athletic Building, New York. Architect: Thomas M. Bell, N. Y. City.

IRONBOUND'S BEAUTY, RESILIENCY, ECONOMY

The Ironbound* Continuous Strip* Maple Floor installed in New York's Trinity School was chosen for more than three reasons, of course. But the planners of Trinity's new Athletic Building were so impressed with three of Ironbound's features that they specified it without hesitation. These were its beauty, resiliency and long run economy — three features of Ironbound that are unmatched by virtually any other floor.

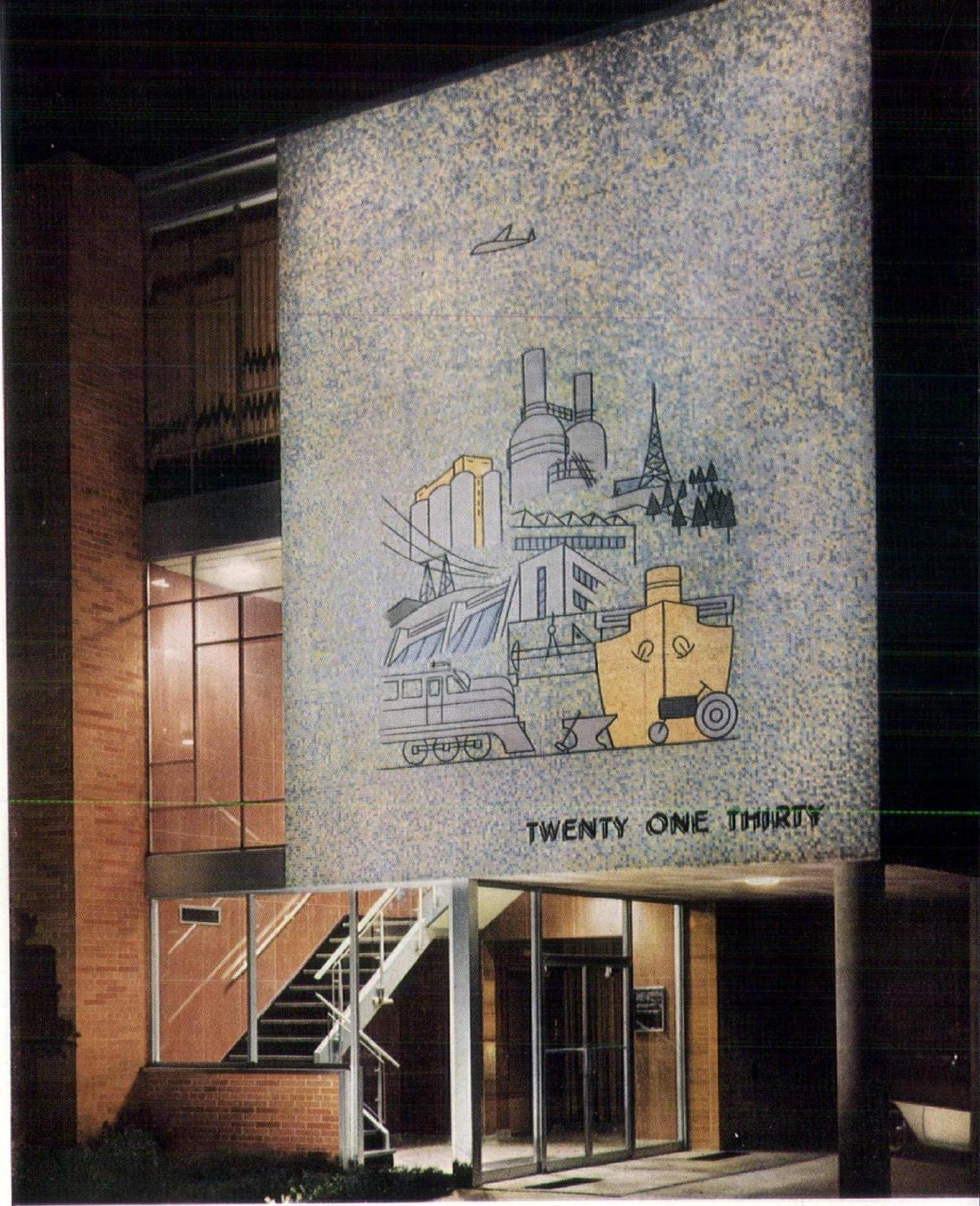
Ironbound's edge-grain rock maple strips produce a floor that takes a beating and keeps its warm appearance and smooth beauty for generations. Its layers of mastic and cork under the flooring give it a resiliency that prevents sore ankles and leg muscles and keeps players at their best. And Ironbound's exclusive sawtooth steel

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Douglas, Tile Contractor:
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Squares, Random Medley;
Slate and Azure Textone,
Golden Range Varitone.
Cut Ceramic Mosaic Mural:
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Natural Clay Colors.
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Building exteriors everywhere today are taking on exciting new color and texture interest as more and more architects find in ceramic tile new inspiration for distinctive effects. Witness this decorative treatment for an office building using a cut ceramic mosaic tile mural against a beautifully textured tile field. The fact that tile's beauty is permanent—and so extraordinarily easy to maintain—makes it also a superbly practical choice in contemporary design.

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